February 7, 1776. NUMB. 2459.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To be ſold or leaſed, by the ſubſcriber, living near Spring-Mill, in Philadelphia county, ſundry tracts of land, in Northumberland county, viz.

ONE tract of about 8000 acres, ſituate in Bruſhey-Valley, on the waters of Penn's-creek; this is limeſtone land, well watered and timbered, and equal in quality to any tract of its ſize in the county. One other tract, ſituate on the waters of Fiſhing-creek, a branch of the Bald-Eagle, containing 2000 acres; this is alſo limeſtone land and very good, and a very great proportion of meadow ground. Thoſe two tracts will be ſold or leaſed together, or in plantations. The firſt mentioned tract may be viewed, by applying to Enos Miles, or to Morris Davis, or Jonathan Davis, who live on the premiſes. One other tract, of 300 acres, on the ſouth ſide of the weſt branch of Saſquehanna, adjoining lands of Dr. Alliſon, and others. One other tract, of 150 acres, on Delaware Run. The price of the two former tracts will be 60l. per hundred acres, one fifth in hand, the remainder in four equal annual payments, without intereſt, or 50l. per hundred for caſh, and if leaſed the terms will be made very eaſy.

Alſo to be ſold, the time of two Dutch ſervant men, who have about 3 years each to ſerve, they are uſed to country work, and ſold for want of proper employ.

SAMUEL MILES.

Second-Month 1, 1776.

To be LETT for one Year,

And may be entered upon the 1ſt day of the Fourth-Month next, A CONVENIENT two ſtory ſtone HOUSE, with a kitchen adjoining, alſo a good garden, ſtables, &c. ſituate in Upper-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county. For terms, apply to ISAAC POTTS, Potts-town, or DAVID POTTS, Philadelphia. ‖ 6 W.

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

And entered upon the firſt day of Fourth-Month next, A CONVENIENT Dwelling-houſe, ſtable, and ſmith's ſhop, within a few perches of New-Garden Meeting-houſe, in Cheſter county, and conſequently in a very ſuitable place for a ſmith, at the interſection of ſeveral roads. Likewiſe to be lett, with the above buildings, five acres of plow land, together with other paſture, if required. Any perſon inclining to rent, is deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes.

Firſt-Month 29, 1776. § JAMES MILLER.

ON the 15th day of February inſtant, at one o'clock, will be ſold at public vendue, in Germantown, That well known TAVERN, the Sign of the King of Pruſſia, with eight acres of good land, having a large houſe, kitchen, out-houſes, barn, ſtables and ſheds thereon erected; about one half the land is in good orchard; the back land has about 50 perches front on Benſel's Lane, oppoſite Mr. Pemberton's country ſeat, and is high, airy, and delightfully ſituated for a country ſeat; it will be ſold ſubject to a groundrent, which may be bought off whenever it ſuits the buyer. The vendue will be held on the premiſes, and the conditions made known by

¶ JACOB COLEMAN.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the late dwelling-houſe of Peter Becket, deceaſed, in the county of Glouceſter, and townſhip of Woolwich, at the plantation belonging to John Lardner, of Philadelphia, called Deptford Farm, oppoſite the Borough of Cheſter, by the river ſide,

A LARGE Stock of Cattle, conſiſting of cows with calf, young cattle, horſes, &c. a quantity of good hay. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock, the 15th of February inſtant, and to continue until all is ſold. Attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by SAMUEL BECKET, STEPHEN BECKET, and PETER BECKET, Executors. ¶

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituated in the townſhip of Goſhen, Cheſter county, containing 80 acres of land, well timbered, with ſeveral ſprings and runs on ſaid place, and a quantity of good meadow may be made, with little expence; the land is well improved, and all in good repair; there is a large brick houſe, two ſtories high, with 3 rooms on a floor, each of the rooms on the lower floor has a fire-place, and all in good repair, and one fire-place in the upper ſtory; there is a large kitchen and a lodging room adjoining to it, and another brick building that would ſuit any tradeſman; there is a never-failing draw-well, within a rod of the houſe, and a ſtone ſpring-houſe, newly built, and in good repair. Any perſon that wants either to purchaſe or rent the ſaid place, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, any time before April next, living near the Turk's Head Tavern, and within a mile and a half of ſaid place. BENJAMIN TREGO. ¶

To be ſold by public vendue, on the 21ſt day of this inſtant February, at ten o'clock,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land, containing 100 acres of good land, 70 acres whereof are cleared, 10 acres of good meadow, and more may be made, the remainder well timbered woodland; on ſaid plantation are erected a good ſtone houſe, 28 by 45 feet, two ſtories high, with 4 rooms on a floor, a good well of water near the door, a good barn, 22 by 45 feet, part ſtone and part frame, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a never-failing ſpring under it, a good bearing orchard, of about 200 trees; the whole ſituated on the great road leading from the Great-Valley, &c. to Cheſter, in the townſhip of Weſt-town, Cheſter county, 13 miles from Cheſter, and 21 from Philadelphia, and is a ſuitable place for a tavern, ſtore, or any other public buſineſs. Likewiſe to be ſold on ſaid day, a good waggon and gears, horſes, breeding mares, cattle and ſwine, wheat and rye in the ground, with many other things, too tedious to enumerate here. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known on the day of ſale, by ISAIAH HOOPES. ‡

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of EDEN HAYDOCK, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, in order that they may be adjuſted and paid by ROBERT HAYDOCK, and SAMUEL GARRIGUES, junior, Executors. ‖ 6 W.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN TOMLINSON, deceaſed, late of Stow-creek townſhip, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, are hereby deſired to take notice, that unleſs they make payment, on or before the 25th day of March next, they will be compelled thereto according to law.

¶ PHEBE TOMLINSON, Adminiſtratrix.

NOW SELLING BY
WILLIAM WOODHOUSE,
Bookſeller, in Front-ſtreet *(Price Thirty-ſix Shillings)*

BURGH's Political Diſquiſitions, neatly bound in calf, gilt and lettered, An Enquiry into public Errors, Defects and Abuſes. Illuſtrated by, and eſtabliſhed upon Facts and remarks, extracted from a variety of Authors, ancient and modern. Calculated to draw the timely Attention of Government and People to a due Conſideration of the Neceſſity, and the Means, of reforming thoſe Errors, Defects and Abuſes; of reſtoring the Conſtitution, and ſaving the State.

Likewiſe, in 3 vols. quarto, The Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, compiled upon a new plan; illuſtrated with 160 copper-plates. Cullen's Lectures on the Materia Medica. Doddridge's Family Expoſitor, in 6 vols. quarto.

N. B. Now ſelling to the ſubſcribers, and others, at *Five Shillings*, neatly bound, Baxter's Saints Everlaſting Reſt, or a Treatiſe of the Bleſſed State of Saints in their Enjoyment of God in Glory.

Roads-Town, January 29, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed (agreeable to a former advertiſement) will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 27th day of February next, at Cumberland Court-houſe, New-Jerſey, a certain plantation, or tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Deerfield, containing 160 acres of good land, for grain or graſs, with good improvements thereon, and a ſtream of water running through the ſame; bounding on lands of Arthur Davis, David Reeves, and others; late the eſtate of John Vail; ſeized and taken in execution, at the ſuit of John Buck, and to be ſold by DAVID BOWEN, Sheriff. ‡

Roads-Town, January 29, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at public vendue, on Tueſday, the 26th of March next, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Downs, in the county of Cumberland, containing 300 acres, with ſome improvements thereon; now in tenure of Daniel Ketchum; late the eſtate of Thomas Lippencott; ſeized, and taken in execution, at the ſuit of Thomas Morton, and to be ſold by DAVID BOWEN, Sheriff. ¶

AS the preſent demand for Gun-barrels (eſpecially for Muſkets) is now become general, in this, as well as the neighbouring provinces, and the people chiefly unacquainted with the proper method of manufacturing the ſame; I take this opportunity to inform Gunſmiths, and others, who may incline to improve the ſaid buſineſs, that they may be inſtructed therein in a perfect manner. I can forge, bore and grind barrels, likewiſe give inſtructions for erecting a boring-mill. I am alſo ſkilled in grinding and poliſhing of Swords, Bayonets and Ramrods, in a complete manner, and all ſorts of tools, from a mill-ſaw to the ſmalleſt carving tool, nothing inferior to thoſe brought from Great-Britain. I can give directions for erecting a ſkelping or rating-forge, and working the ſame. What induces me to ſpeak ſo extenſively is, my being employed in the above branches upwards of 20 years; therefore I flatter myſelf, that thoſe who are pleaſed to favour me with encouragement in particular ſhall meet with the deſired ſucceſs, and the public in general be fully ſatisfied with their approbation, which I hope my handy work, or inſtructions, ſhall merit. Thoſe intending to make application may have an opportunity, any time before the firſt of March next, at Mr. JOEL FERREE's, in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, where my terms may be known. A premium in hand will be required, by

The Public's very humble ſervant,
JOSHUA TOMLINSON.

N. B. Letters directed to me, poſt paid, to the care of William Roſs, Tavern-keeper, in Lancaſter, will be duly anſwered. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN JONES, late of Germantown, Tanner, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are deſired to pay the ſame; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to leave their accounts, properly proved, with ANNE JONES, Adminiſtratrix, in Germantown, or WILLIAM PUSEY, Adminiſtrator, in Philadelphia. *January* 26, 1776. §

Philadelphia, Firſt-Month 30, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES RICKEY, late of this city, deceaſed, are once more requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid by ISAIAH BELL, RICHARD TOPLIFF, and CADWALADER DICKINSON, Executors. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH HEACOCK, late of Marple townſhip, in Cheſter county, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are deſired to meet the ſubſcribers, at Thomas Moore's, in Springfield, on the 17th day of next month, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to pay their reſpective debts due to ſaid eſtate, to prevent trouble and coſt; and all perſons that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be adjuſted by JESSE MARIS, and JONATHAN HEACOCK, Adminiſtrators. ‖ *Firſt-Month* 27, 1776.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at his ſhop, in Fourth-ſtreet, on the weſt ſide, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, and nearly oppoſite the New Dutch Church,

SMITH's BELLOWS; Scale-Beams, large and ſmall; Nails, of various ſorts; alſo ſmall Bellows mended, and ſeveral kinds of Smith's work carried on by

January 27, 1776. ‖ DANIEL DAWSON.

WAS FOUND in the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living at the Sign of the Ship, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on Lancaſter road, the third day of January, 1776, THIRTY SHILLINGS, in Paper Money. The owner coming, and deſcribing the Bills, and paying the coſt of advertiſing, may have it again, by applying to

¶ JONATHAN VALENTINE.

RUN away, on the 16th of January, 1776, from the ſubſcriber, in Middletown townſhip, Cumberland county, and province of Pennſylvania, an Iriſh indented ſervant man, named Patrick Barron, *about 5 feet 6 inches high, had on, when he went away, an old red coating coat, much worn, red jacket, buckſkin breeches, about 3 inches too long for him, and an old beaver hat, with a bullet hole in the brim; he has ſhort black hair. Whoever takes up the above deſcribed ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* JOHN DAVIS. ‡

LONDON, October 23.

THE Court of Vienna hath lately iſſued an ordinance againſt the alchymiſts, whereby the pretenders to that art are ſubjected to very ſevere puniſhment. To tranſmute ſilver into gold is ſurely not ſo heinous a crime as to tranſform freemen into ſlaves. If the alchymiſts of Vienna merit puniſhment, what do the miniſtry of England deſerve for their baſe attemps to infuſe the ſpirit of vaſſalage into the ſouls of Freeborn Americans?

The Empreſs Queen hath lately eaſed her ſubjects in Bohemia of an annual contribution. The Ruſſian Empreſs, ſome time ſince, obliged her ſubjects by a remiſſion of ſeveral taxes levied in ſupport of the Turkiſh war. *When ſhall England experience ſo laudable an example? Not whilſt the preſent Miniſtry keep their heads on their ſhoulders.*

A Grecian philoſopher has aſſerted the following maxim, "That the majority are bad." This poſition never appeared to more advantage or truth than in the preſent age and country, where corruption has erected her rotten ſtandard, ſetting truth and juſtice, honour and honeſty at defiance. We have heard of a golden age and of a golden reign; but do we not experience a bloody and an iron one?—*Tantæne animis cæleſtibus iræ!* VIRGIL.

Thoſe members of the corporation who are miniſterial, and pant after American contracts, have had ſummonſes from their maſters to meet THIS evening, at the White Hart Tavern, Biſhopſgate Street, their favourite place of rendezvous, to conſider of and prepare a ſanguinary addreſs to the throne, from the court of common council.

A court of common council will be called on Wedneſday next; at which it is not doubted but that every member, who has the real welfare of Great-Britain and America at heart, will attend, unleſs prevented by illneſs or unavoidable abſence, in order to prevent the approval of the ruinous meaſures of a vindictive and contemptible adminiſtration receiving the ſanction of the moſt independent and reſpectable corporation in the kingdom—a corporation never yet proſtituted to miniſterial purpoſes, nor baſe enough to lend a helping hand to the deſtruction of their fellow-ſubjects by the annihilation of their deareſt rights and privileges.

Letters from Paris mention, that the government have offered premiums, and propoſed every poſſible mode of encouragement to thoſe, who ſhall diſcover the moſt adroit and œconomic method of making ſalt-petre in large quantities.

October 24. Lord Dunmore, it is certain, is on a privateering ſcheme on the ſouthern coaſt of America. It is ſaid he has taken ſeveral valuable prizes, which he means to convoy to the Bahama Iſlands, to get them condemned; ſo that in all probability (if the provincials do not catch him, and treat him as a PIRATE) his Lordſhip will bring home a little ready money.

Oct. 28. The violent meaſures that have been purſued for the laſt ten years, to eſtabliſh the independency of the crown and leſſen the power of the commons, and conſequently of the people, have incited the anxiety and ſolicitude of every well-wiſher to his country. The policy of adminiſtration during that time has been one uniform ſcheme to ſubvert the freedom of the conſtitution, in the inſidious deſigns on Great-Britain and Ireland, and the ſanguinary attempts in the American colonies.

Oct. 30. A Correſpondent informs us, that the principal information given by the gentlemen in oppoſition relative to American affairs, in the courſe of Thurſday night's debate, was, that the whole force of this country is not ſufficient to conquer America. Colonel Barre in particular obſerved, that it had required 20,000 of our beſt troops in one campaign, and 22,000 in another, and had employed three years of the ſucceſsful part of laſt war, to conquer Canada: What then muſt be required to conquer all America?—It was doubted by other gentlemen, what territories could now be called ours in America, and ſuggeſted that Halifax and Quebec were already in the hands of the Provincials.

It was advanced by the friends of the preſent adminiſtration, that, after having reaped ſuch laurels from the united forces of France and Spain, it was idle to talk of not being able to ſubdue the Americans. To this it was replied, that though the valour of our land and ſea forces had always been ſuperior againſt the natural enemies of their country, the French and the Spaniards, we were yet to learn where the ſuperiority would be found to reſt between Britons and Britons fighting againſt each other.

The calling in foreign troops ſeeming to be conſidered as an indiſpenſible meaſure by the friends of adminiſtration, it was judiciouſly remarked by General Conway, that if once we ſet America the example, ſhe too would apply for foreign aid; and if ſhe offered her commerce to France, he did not doubt but that country, finding England had applied to Ruſſia for aid, would protect America, and thus a general war be brought on.

In a word, though adminiſtration may carry all its meaſures by a majority of votes, nothing can be clearer, from every view of the preſent ſituation of this country and its colonies, than that the fate of one or both will be determined by the proſecution of the war. Victory on either ſide, it appears, will be a loſs to the conquerors. If the Americans ſubdue the forces of the mother country, it is ſaid America will be loſt to England. If, on the contrary, the Engliſh troops prevail againſt the Americans, the country will be laid deſolate; for the obſtinate inhabitants (as they are called) are reſolved on death, or freedom from taxation and the legiſlative juriſdiction of the Britiſh Parliament.

Friday a man in Old-ſtreet Road cried "King's ſpeeches for bad halfpence," and ſold them as faſt as himſelf and his wife could deliver them.

Nov. 2. A gentleman who arrived laſt Monday from Marſeilles ſays, that the French have at this time in the harbour twelve ſhips of the line, ſix frigates, ſeveral

bomb veſſels, and a great number of flat bottom boats, which are all ready to put to ſea at a very ſhort notice, that their granaries are full of wheat, which they have been ſupplied with from America; but he ſays, that notwithſtanding ſuch a fleet is kept up, there is no talk of a war at that place.

Yeſterday arrived at Dover, the Pomona, Capt. Green, from Quebec. She brought diſpatches for government, which were immediately ſent expreſs to town.

Nov. 9. A certain Duke will, we hear, be ſtruck out of the liſt of privy counſellors.

Extract of a letter from Goſport, Nov. 6.

"It is ſaid that all the 50 and 60 gun ſhips in the navy will be put into commiſſion by next ſpring.

"The many accounts daily receiving here of the damages done by ſea laſt gale, and from all parts, exceed belief."

Nov. 10. A letter from Antibes mentions, that there has been a moſt ſevere ſtorm along that coaſt as far as Genoa, which has done great damage both by ſea and land; many veſſels were loſt, and great numbers of houſes deſtroyed.

We are informed, that ten ſail of the line and ſix frigates will rendezvous at Spithead by the firſt of January next, which are to have on board their full complement of marines.

Orders are ſent down to the out-ports for the officers belonging to the marine corps to keep with their men, and to be ready to embark on board ſhips of war on the ſhorteſt notice.

Nov. 17. On Friday, in the Upper Aſſembly, Governor Penn, of Pennſylvania, was examined, and gave very ſatisfactory anſwers to the queſtions put to him, after which he was ordered to withdraw; when a member, after deſcanting on the neceſſity of an immediate conciliation, propoſed the laſt Petition from the Continental Congreſs to the King, as a baſis for a plan of accommodation, and moved, "That the ſaid Petition furniſhed grounds of conciliation of the unhappy differences at preſent ſubſiſting between Great-Britain and America, and that ſome mode ſhould be immediately adopted for the effectuating ſo deſirable a purpoſe."

MR. WEDDERBURNE'S SPEECH *in the Houſe of Commons, on Thurſday, October* 26, 1775.

MR. Speaker, The importance of the preſent ſubject of debate is confeſſed on all hands, and that importance muſt plead my excuſe for treſpaſſing upon the patience of the houſe at ſo late an hour of the night. Indeed, were I not emboldened by the former indulgence of this aſſembly, which has ſo greatly exceeded my deſerts, I ſhould have remained content with a ſilent vote. But, however much I think myſelf called upon to expreſs the genuine dictates of my heart, for ſuch I would always be underſtood to deliver in this place, I will obey the firſt hint from this houſe, and yield as an inconſiderable individual to the ſenſe of a body of men whom I ſo much revere.

Sir, after premiſing that I do not conſider this addreſs as merely complimentary, but as marking out the general line of conduct that we mean to follow in this great national queſtion, I muſt obſerve that the gentleman who ſpoke laſt (meaning Col. Barre) either did not underſtand the force of his own arguments, or, underſtanding their force, did not, from the premiſes which he had laid down, chooſe to draw any concluſion. What he could not or would not do for himſelf, I will do for him. I will ſuppoſe his own ſtate of the caſe; I will ſuppoſe Boſton abandoned, Halifax taken, Canada reduced, and in a word America for the preſent loſt. What is the inference to be drawn from theſe premiſes? Not ſurely the puſillanimous alternative propoſed by oppoſition; neither the daſtardly relinquiſhment of America, nor a fruitleſs plan of accommodation. The former would little ſuit the magnanimity of a Britiſh ſenate, animated by the ſacred fire caught from a high-ſpirited people; the latter would be as ineffectual as inglorious, and without example in the hiſtory of mankind. Relinquiſh America! What is it but to deſire a giant to ſhrink ſpontaneouſly into a dwarf? Relinquiſh America, and you alſo relinquiſh the Weſt-Indies, and confine yourſelves to that narrow inſular ſituation which once made you hardly diſcernable on the face of the globe. My heart ſwells with indignation at the idea. Relinquiſh America! Forbid it ye ſpirits of Edward and Henry, whom Engliſhmen once held in veneration, and burned to imitate! Forbid it thou ſpirit of Wolfe, who, if thou haſt any conſciouſneſs of thy country's wrongs, bluſheſt to ſee a companion of thy victories ſo tamely give up thy conqueſts!

But in what does an offer of accommodation differ from a total relinquiſhment? The conſequences of ſuch an offer amount to a relinquiſhment. Are we not exultingly told of the triumphs, of the riſing glories of America? Admit them. Can ſuch a ſtate be a time for reaſonable accommodation? No man can be more friendly to peace than I, but I would have an honourable and adequate peace; and in order to obtain it, I contend, in the terms of the King's ſpeech, for the moſt vigorous exertions. Eſtabliſh firſt your ſuperiority, and then talk of negotiation. Did Rome, when Hannibal marched triumphantly up to her walls, ſue for peace? She had more wiſdom and ſpirits. She knew the moment was not favourable, and would not liſten to any propoſitions till the tide of fortune changed, and commanded ſuch an aſcendancy as the city's courage and perſeverance had a right to expect. Why ſhould not we follow ſo bright an example? Our reſources are greater, and I hope our ſpirit and conſtancy are not leſs. I am ſure we do not ſtruggle againſt ſuch fearful odds. I own that from fixed radical cauſes in our conſtitution and form of government, the preſent aſpect of affairs is rather inauſpicious. But when did fortune ſmile upon us at the commencement of a war? Ever ſince the conſtitution has been properly balanced, and the chief weight thrown into the ſcale of the people, time has been requiſite to rouſe the people, to rouſe this aſſembly, in which alone the voice of the people can be clearly diſtinguiſhed from that of clamorous faction. On this occaſion indeed the people ſeeing a party in the ſtate willing, for reaſons too obvious to need explanation, to give up their deareſt rights, have ſpontaneouſly ſtood forth in ſupport of their juſt claims, and convinced the moſt obſtinate ſtickler for American independence, that the miniſter has the nation with him. Oppoſition has confeſſed this truth; elſe why do they call upon the miniſter to check the madneſs of the people? Many reſpectable members have, in enforcing coercion, declared that they ſpeak the language of a great majority, and ſeveral of every one of their conſtituents. Has oppoſition been able to ſay as much? Not a ſyllable of this nature have they uttered. Why then do we heſitate? Becauſe an inconſiderable party, inconſiſtent in their own politicks, and always hoſtile to all government but their own, endeavour to obſtruct our meaſures, and clog the wheels of government? Let us rather ſecond the indignant voice of the nation, which preſſes in from all quarters upon the Sovereign, calling loudly for vigorous meaſures, and for the ſuppreſſion of faction. Shall we be deaf to its call? Sir, we have been too long deaf; we have too long ſhewn our forbearance and long-ſuffering; faction muſt now be curbed, muſt be ſubdued and cruſhed; our thunders muſt go forth, America muſt be conquered. Had my advice been taken, and gentlemen inſinuate that it is taken too much, the houſe muſt do me the juſtice to own that a much more powerful force than General Gage had would have been ſent to America. But it is not yet, I apprehend, too late; for I am not one of thoſe ill-boding prophets who from every diſaſter augur deſtructive conſequences, and whoſe prophecies, like thoſe of antiquity, contribute more than any other circumſtances to their own completion. I hold it daſtardly in the counſellor of a great and mighty empire to encourage deſpondence, and to be the croaking raven of future miſchiefs and calamities. *Tu ne cede malis, ſed contra audentior ito fortiaque adverſis opponito pectora rebus;* exert your courage in proportion to the difficulties to be ſurmounted; and, like your own oaks in the ocean, riſe ſuperior to the ſtorm. Such is the language of the genuine friend of England; ſuch, I am perſuaded, is the language expected from us by a gallant nation, whoſe ſpirit, inſtead of being depreſſed, is only rouſed by adverſe accidents. Shall we ſtand as a mound in the way of this torrent, which has hitherto bore down all oppoſition? Sir, I do not approve of that policy that would repreſs plebeian haughtineſs, as it is called, and check that pride of empire with the idea of which the ſouls of our common people ſwell, feeling their own importance. "Our loweſt mechanicks, it has been urged, now talk familiarly of *our* ſubjects." And why ſhould they not? Feeling their own conſequence, why ſhould they not, like freemen, give free courſe to their thoughts? However lightly this ſpirit may be now prized, it is what has raiſed England to the great and glorious ſtate which ſhe now occupies. Do you imagine that the allurement of ſix-pence a day fills our armies, mounts a breach, or takes a battery of cannon? No, Sir, we owe all this to the ferment of youthful blood, to the high ſpirit of the people, to a love of glory, and a ſenſe of national honour. Let us cheriſh ſo noble a principle, and we ſhall ſoon feel the good effects of its operation. This principle it was that frequently humbled the pride of France, that formerly ruined the Spaniſh Armada, and lately baffled the Bourbon confederacy; the principle, in ſhort, that lately cruſhed every power that ever had the temerity to encounter your collected rage. View the ſtate of England in Elizabeth's reign, and learn fortitude from her example. Was not Ireland diſaffected and rebellious? Did not plots and conſpiracies exiſt within the realm; and was ſhe not preſſed from without by the moſt powerful Monarch then in Europe? Yet ſhe did not liſten to puſillanimous counſels; not a word was heard of accommodation. What was the event? Her firmneſs and magnanimity excited that of her ſubjects, and they laid her enemies proſtrate at her feet. In ſimilar circumſtances, what was the conduct of William the Third, whom the abettors of America affect to prize ſo highly, and who indeed was a great and magnanimous prince? Though engaged in a conſuming war upon the continent, though embarraſſed with a dangerous rebellion in Ireland, though menaced with an invaſion by France, preſſed with real conſpiracies at home, and oppoſed by a powerful party in parliament ready to tear him from his throne, at leaſt infinitely more hoſtile to him than, I hope, oppoſition is to his preſent Majeſty, he ſtood unſhaken in the ſtorm, and the invincible conſtancy of the people ſaved him from ſhipwreck.

What happened within our own memory? At the commencement of the laſt war, did not every packet bring us the news of defeats in America? Were we not accuſtomed there to as many defeats as battles? Even the mighty General Waſhington himſelf, with his redoubted riflemen, was vanquiſhed by the Indians on the Banks of the Ohio. Diſaſters attended our arms in every quarter of the globe, the Eaſt-Indies were almoſt loſt, and the Company bankrupts; Hanover was reduced; the Hanoverians were obliged to ſtand neutral; our only ally ſtood trembling on the brink of deſtruction. Minorca was taken; we were beat at ſea, our own element, and an univerſal dread of an invaſion had ſeized the people. Did this Aſſembly then yield to the ſuggeſtions of fear? Tho' oppoſed by the greateſt powers in Europe, it ſtood firm and reſolute, and communicated its fortitude to the whole empire. Every body knows the event. Who then, with ſuch a picture before his eyes, can be ſo daſtardly, or ſo weak and wicked, as to adviſe an infamous relinquiſhment of America, or an equally infamous accommodation? Whoever imagines that the thunders of our navy may be ſet at defiance by a ſingle cochorn and a ſhifting battery of a ſingle gun, may, but I will not, till I hear more cogent arguments, till it is proved to me that the experiment has been made, and has been ſucceſsful. Nor will I readily believe that our fleets may be ſet on fire in the great rivers of America by floating rafts of combuſtibles, till I am convinced that the Americans are more daring and intrepid than Engliſh ſailors, and that they will purſue this plan with more art and more courage than the Canadians did laſt war in the river St. Lawrence. The Americans are ſaid to be formidable from the enthuſiaſm with which they are enflamed. It may be ſo; but I truſt that there is a ſpirit in Britiſh troops that will be a full match for all their enthuſiaſm. At leaſt nothing has hitherto happened in America, that gives the leaſt ground for a contrary ſuſpicion. Much indeed has been ſaid of our corruption and degeneracy, and ſtill more of the heroiſm and riſing glories of America. What then is become of thoſe heroes, who, ten years ago, made England the arbitreſs of Europe? I hope they are not all extinct, and that their fire is not quenched. I hope they did not exhauſt all their vigour in the laſt war, but left a little to their poſterity to keep us in countenance during the preſent conteſt. Was it ever heard before, that a nation confeſſedly diſtinguiſhed for every virtue, civil and military, ſhould have loſt them all in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time, and become totally corrupt and degenerate? The ſuppoſition is at leaſt improbable. Let me look around. Methinks I recognize faces that aſſiſted in the deliberations, aye, and in the campaigns, of the laſt war. Let us then aſſume a little courage, and not give ourſelves up as loſt, becauſe a few gentlemen chuſe to be jocular, for they cannot ſeriouſly think what they ſpeak. They cannot ſeriouſly think that heaven has wrought a miracle in favour of the riſing glories of America, and ſuddenly converted a nation of heroes into cowards. They will at leaſt except themſelves, that they may be thought the only perſons capable of ſaving this ſinking land. This indeed they with great modeſty affirm, and I cannot ſee what other reaſon they had for making England undergo ſuch a wonderous metamorphoſis, a metamorphoſis, which has not only affected our hearts and made us cowards, but alſo weakened our underſtandings and reaſoning faculties. Sir, our lawyers, *pace tua dixerim, nam tua res agitur*, our lawyers are the worſt ſtateſmen in the world; our lawyers, if you believe theſe ſagacious gentlemen, are totally incapable of all political diſcernment. And why are they incapable? *Autos epha*, theſe prophets, as they would be thought, theſe oracles have ſaid it; and what farther proof can you deſire? To be ſerious, if a lawyer is a ſorry politician, it is the fault of the man and not of the profeſſion. To be a complete lawyer, it is neceſſary for a man to have the moſt liberal and extenſive education, to be a maſter not only of our own hiſtory and conſtitution, but of the hiſtory and conſtitution of all European ſtates, as well as of ancient kingdoms and republics. To acquire any degree of eminence, he muſt be thoroughly verſed in our own municipal laws, and in every thing that affects public or private property. With all this acquired knowledge, he muſt be poſſeſſed of an intuitive quickneſs of diſcernment, to ſeparate truth from falſehood, and by practice muſt have improved this faculty into a habit approaching to nature; and, as Cicero held, that none but a good man can be a complete orator, ſo I hold, that none but a good man can be a complete lawyer. See then how many qualities of a politician he derives from his profeſſion, or rather of how few, if of any, he is deſtitute. Do not imagine that I am here arrogantly deſcribing myſelf; I am too well acquainted with my own defects to be ſo preſumptuous; I only plead the cauſe of a profeſſion of which I am an unworthy member, and which, without including its preſent luminaries, has produced as many great men, I had almoſt ſaid, as all the other profeſſions taken collectively, certainly more than any one of them ſingly; of a profeſſion, which from its nature ſeems peculiarly calculated for expanding the human mind, for giving it ſcope for its utmoſt exertions, and for training legiſlators and ſtateſmen. If not from among the lawyers, whence will you take your politicians? From the order of country gentlemen? Their profeſſion is to attend to the culture of their lands, to take care of the game, and of their hounds and horſes. From the order of the nobility? They ſtand in the ſame predicament as the country gentlemen. From the order of merchants or phyſicians? The latter have ſtudied the preſervation and reparation of the human body, and the former the preſervation and reparation of their own fortune. Each, I own, may have treaſured up political knowledge as an ornament or an amuſement, but cannot claim it as a neceſſary requiſite to his condition of life. The lawyer alone aſſerts as his *peculium*, as a property inſeparable from his ſtation, this moſt perfect branch of ethicks, the ſcience of legiſlation, and of regulating the commonwealth. He may never be called to this arduous taſk, but, if called, and a complete lawyer, he is qualified, and is not the leſs fit for his own employment, when he deſcends from a public to a private ſtation. In ſhort, politics are in no ſhape incompatible with his profeſſion; the ſmiles or frowns of a miniſter may ſometimes encreaſe or diminiſh, but cannot deſtroy his practice. Not ſo with the ſoldier; when he forſakes the war of ſwords for the war of tongues, and commences a candidate for civil inſtead of military fame, he frequently becomes, if unſucceſsful, a pernicious member of ſociety. I wiſh the ſame obſervation were not applicable to the other orders that I have mentioned; and that ſoured by diſappointment and urged by want, they did not proceed to unjuſtifiable lengths, but preſerve that moderation and decorum for which lawyers, not paſt the Chancellorſhip, have from the permanence of their buſineſs been hitherto diſtinguiſhed. Of public characters I know none more dangerous than a diſappointed politician by profeſſion. He is ever reſtleſs, ever plotting; conſtantly thwarting government in laudable, no leſs than in blameable plans. Would to God the preſent age were leſs fertile of this breed, and that the people addreſſing the Sovereign had leſs reaſon to brand them as the primary authors of our preſent calamities. *Pudet hæc opprobria nobis et dici potuiſſe & non potuiſſe refelli.*

LONDON, October 31.

The Humble ADDRESS *of the* HOUSE OF COMMONS *to the* KING.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty the humble thanks of this Houſe, for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

"Permit us, Sir, to aſſure your Majeſty, that we have long lamented the condition of our unhappy fellow-ſubjects in America; ſeduced from their allegiance by the groſſeſt miſrepreſentations, and the moſt wicked and inſidious pretences, they have been made the inſtruments of the ambition and traiterous deſigns of thoſe dangerous men, who have led them ſtep by ſtep to the ſtandard of rebellion, who have now aſſumed the powers of ſovereign authority, which they exerciſe in the moſt deſpotic and arbitrary manner, over the perſons and properties of this deluded people.

"Your faithful Commons took a ſincere part in your Majeſty's benevolent and paternal deſire, rather to reclaim, than to ſubdue the moſt refractory of your colonies; and excited by your Majeſty's great example, we were anxious to prevent, if it had been poſſible, the effuſion of the blood of our fellow ſubjects, and the calamities which are inſeparable from a ſtate of war; we ſtill hoped that your Majeſty's people in America would have diſcerned the traiterous views of their leaders, would have conſidered how ruinous even their ſucceſs muſt be to themſelves, and been convinced that the conſtitutional ſubjection to Great-Britain is the freeſt and happieſt condition of any civil ſociety in the known world; but we now ſee with indignation, that no other uſe has been made of the moderation and forbearance of your Majeſty and your Parliament, but to ſtrengthen the preparations of this deſperate conſpiracy; and that the rebellious war now levied is become more general, and manifeſtly carried on for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an independent empire.

"We beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty of our entire concurrence with your Majeſty, in thinking that it is now become the part of wiſdom, and (in its effects) of clemency, to put a ſpeedy end to theſe diſorders, by the moſt deciſive exertions; and that we learn, with the greateſt ſatisfaction, that, for this purpoſe, your Majeſty has increaſed your naval eſtabliſhment and greatly augmented your land forces, in ſuch a manner as may be the leaſt burthenſome to your kingdoms; and we will chearfully and effectually ſupport your Majeſty in ſuch neceſſary meaſures, and enable your Majeſty, when the occaſion ſhall require it, to avail yourſelf of the friendly offers which your Majeſty has received of foreign aſſiſtance: We thankfully acknowledge the gracious conſiderations which induced your Majeſty to ſend a part of your electoral troops to the garriſon of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, in order that a larger number of the eſtabliſhed forces of this kingdom might be applied to the maintenance of its authority, and we are bound in duty to return your Majeſty our particular thanks for pointing out to us, from the Throne, the conſtitutional reſources of our well modelled and well regulated national militia; which upon every great emergency cannot fail of affording ſecurity to your Majeſty's realm,

WANTED. A DRUMMER AND FIFER for the Light-Infantry Company of the Third Battalion. Thoſe who

and of giving, at the ſame time, extent and activity to your military operations.

"It is with the higheſt ſatisfaction and gratitude we hear the affectionate declaration of the father of his people, that when the unhappy and deluded multitude, againſt whom this force will be directed, ſhall become ſenſible of their error, your Majeſty will be ready to receive the miſled with tenderneſs and mercy; and your Majeſty's gracious communication, of your intention to give authority to certain perſons on the ſpot, to grant general and particular pardons and indemnities, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as they ſhall think fit, and to receive the ſubmiſſion of any province or colony which may be diſpoſed to return to its allegiance, demands our warmeſt acknowledgments, and we ſhall be ready to give our concurrence to ſuch meaſures as may beſt contribute to carry your Majeſty's wiſe and humane intentions into execution.

"Every motive and every intereſt, that can animate the hearts of loyal ſubjects, call upon your faithful Commons to grant to your Majeſty ſuch ſupplies as the circumſtances and exigency of affairs may require; and being fully convinced that the ſecurity of thoſe advantages which are derived to the commerce, the manufactures and the navigation of your Majeſty's kingdoms, from the American colonies, muſt ever depend on their being held in that due ſubordination to the legiſlature of Great-Britain, in which the conſtitution has placed them, we ſhould be wanting in the duty which we owe to our conſtituents, ourſelves and our poſterity, if we did not engage with our lives and fortunes to ſupport this great and important cauſe, in which the rights of your Majeſty's Crown, and the intereſts of your people are ſo effectually concerned; and we hope and truſt, that we ſhall, by the bleſſing of God, put ſuch ſtrength and force into your Majeſty's hands, as may ſoon defeat and ſuppreſs this rebellion, and enable your Majeſty to accompliſh your gracious wiſh of re-eſtabliſhing order, tranquility and happineſs, through all the parts of your united empire."

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer:

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for this loyal and dutiful Addreſs. I promiſe myſelf the moſt happy conſequences from the very dutiful and affectionate aſſurances of the ſupport of my faithful Commons on this great and important conjuncture; and I have a firm confidence that by the bleſſing of God, and the juſtice of the cauſe, and by the aſſiſtance of my Parliament, I ſhall be enabled to ſuppreſs this dangerous rebellion, and to attain the moſt deſirable end of reſtoring my ſubjects in America to the free and happy condition, and to the peace and proſperity which they enjoyed in their conſtitutional dependence before the breaking out of theſe unhappy diſorders.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 27.

An expreſs arrived here on Tueſday, with advice, that laſt Sunday morning near a hundred of the enemy landed at Norfolk, from the men of war, under a heavy firing of cannon, which continued when the expreſs came away. They had ſet three houſes on fire, but were ſoon forced to retire; the loſs they ſuſtained was then uncertain. Three of our men were killed by cannon ſhot, two of whom, it is ſaid, belonged to Capt. Bientford's company of minute-men.

On Wedneſday evening laſt ſix waggons arrived here from Philadelphia, loaded with arms and ammunition.

One Wootten, in a canoe from Hampton, a few days ago was chaſed by a tender as far as Sowel's Point. The old man hauled his canoe on ſhore, and ran into the woods, but was purſued by ſome men from the tender; they were ſoon diſcovered by our guard ſtationed there, who fired upon them, and the conſequence of their attempt to catch *one* was, that they loſt *three*, killed upon the ſpot.

This week a grenadier of the 14th regiment (tired of the ſervice) came up from Norfolk to ſee his fellow ſoldiers, now priſoners here upon parole.

NEW-LONDON, January 26.

A number of hands are now employed in working a lead-mine at Middletown, in this colony, where ſeveral hundred tons of that neceſſary article will be ready in a ſhort time.—The Salt-petre works are likewiſe going on there with great ſucceſs, the bounty having been already paid upon near 1000 weight.

We hear, that on the report of our unſucceſsful attempt upon Quebec, about 5000 men from the back parts of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Connecticut and New-York, immediately marched off, determined to force their way into Quebec, and drag out the infamous Carleton and his banditti, or nobly periſh in the attempt.

NEW-YORK, February 5.

Thurſday laſt Philip Livingſton, John Aſhop, John Jay, and Alexander M'Dougall, Eſquires, were unanimouſly elected Members for the City and County of New-York, to ſerve in the next General Aſſembly.

We hear that Col. Warner, with 1000 Men, from our Frontiers, are on their March for Canada.

We hear from Albany, that General Schuyler found at Johnſtown 5 or 600 men aſſembled, who, without reſiſtance, delivered up their arms; that he took from them 670 muſkets, 9 pieces of loaded cannon, and brought off 15 priſoners. Sir John, to oblige our friendly Indians, was releaſed on his bond and hoſtages.

A letter from Montreal, dated the 15th ult. informs, that the blockade of Quebec is ſtill continued.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 7.

Monday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Feb. 5.

"Yeſterday about the ſame time Generals Lee and Clinton arrived. The Committee of Safety met immediately, and we expected ſomething like a commencement of hoſtilities to-day. The Mayor went on board, and the Governor and General both aſſured him not a man was to be landed here. A 20 gun ſhip, ſaid to be the Mercury, and a tranſport, came into the harbour yeſterday. Clinton came in the frigate, and is going to the ſouthward, I believe to Virginia. A Dr. Gilſon has been taken into cuſtody at Newport, and ſent to head quarters, for treaſonable practices at Rhode-Iſland. Lee ſays he will ſend word on board the men of war, that if they ſet a houſe on fire, in conſequence of his coming, he will chain one hundred of their friends together by the neck, and make the houſe their funeral pile."

By advice from Chriſtiana Bridge, in the county of New-Caſtle, upon Delaware, we are informed, that on the 16th of laſt month Mrs. MARY DUNN, the widow of THOMAS DUNN, Eſq; of that county, was removed by death from the troubles and trials of this mortal ſtate, in the 44th year of her age.—She filled her different ſtations in life without noiſe, but with great prudence and dignity; ſhe was religious without ſhow or oſtentation, was a loving wife, a tender parent, affectionate to her relatives, indulgent to her ſervants, charitable to the poor, and juſt, courteous and benevolent to all: She was eſteemed in life, and died lamented. Her ſorrowful friends may comfort themſelves with the firm perſuaſions that ſhe is now among the ſpirits of the juſt, that are made perfect with their Redeemer.

On the 24th ult. departed this life, in the 82d year of his age, Mr. JAMES WHITEHEAD, of this city, a man who for a long ſeries of years has with an unexceptionable character diſcharged many of the ſocial and civil duties of life. As a huſband kind, as a parent tender and indulgent, as a citizen juſt, charitable and benevolent. He bore his laſt illneſs with patience and true chriſtian fortitude. His remains were interred the 27th following in the burying-ground of the ſecond Preſbyterian Church in this city, attended by a great number of reſpectable citizens. As he lived much beloved and reſpected by his fellow-citizens, ſo he died greatly lamented, and ſeemed like a ſhock of wheat fully ripe.

Died on the 1ſt inſtant, in the 72d year of his age, ABRAHAM DAWES, late of Whitemarſh, in the county of Philadelphia.—In the early part of his life he was engaged in the fatigues of improving an uncultivated country, which he encountered with fortitude, and, ſeeing his labour bleſſed, was encouraged to perſevere; by which means, in the emphatic language of ſcripture, he made the wilderneſs appear like Eden, wherein he pitched a comfortable habitation, under whoſe hoſpitable roof the traveller and ſtranger met a hearty welcome: And notwithſtanding the many difficulties he had been expoſed to, he was favoured with health and a good conſtitution till his 64th year, when being ſtruck with the palſey, he bore it with the patience and reſignation that is ever conſpicuous in the Chriſtian.—This ſtroke did not only affect himſelf and kind family, but alſo was ſenſibly felt by many others: For being poſſeſſed of a chirurgical genius, it became his concern that it might be uſeful to others, and therefore undertook, and performed many remarkable cures, to the great relief of the afflicted and to the conſolation of their friends.—Although he was a real well-wiſher and ſteady ſupporter of the orders of government, as far as his influence extended, yet, with the ancient Socrates, he declined to accept of public office, judging he might be otherwiſe more ſerviceable to ſociety.—He was of an eaſy and manly deportment, of a lively and chearful diſpoſition, an affectionate huſband, a tender parent, a lover of hoſpitality, a ſteady friend, and ever ready to aſſiſt the poor. His remains were decently interred in Friends burying-ground, on the 3d following, attended by his numerous relations, and a number of reſpectable inhabitants.

Philadelphia County, January 25, 1776.

In COMMITTEE.

Reſolved, That Henry Deringer and Marſhall Edwards be appointed for acquiring the art of making Salt-petre; alſo for inſtructing all thoſe perſons in the county who are willing to learn; and to give public notice of their appointment to that ſervice: To report to this or a future Committee what progreſs they make.

By Order of Committee,
THOMAS POTTS, Clerk.

In conſequence of the above reſolve, the ſubſcriber having obtained every thing neceſſary, is now ready to oblige every perſon deſirous of learning the proceſs for extracting and refining Salt-petre, according to the method practiſed at the Provincial works in the city of Philadelphia. MARSHALL EDWARDS.

Bucks County, in Committee, January 21, 1776.

The Committee of Safety of this province have lately publiſhed a proceſs for the making of Salt-petre, with a view to induce the inhabitants of this colony to ſet about the work; but as no deſcription, however exact, can ſo fully anſwer the purpoſe of inſtruction as an actual exhibition of the proceſs, this Committee, at the requeſt of the Committee of Safety, hath appointed James Wallace, Andrew Kichlein and Joſeph Fenton, jun. to attend the Salt-petre works in Philadelphia, ſo as to obtain a competent knowledge of the method practiſed at the Salt-petre works there, that they may be qualified to exhibit the proceſs to ſuch perſons as are deſirous of being uſeful to their country, by entering into the manufacture of that uſeful and neceſſary commodity; and James Wallace is alſo appointed to receive all the Salt-petre that ſhall be made in this county, who will be furniſhed with powder to pay in that article one fourth part the value of the Salt-petre, and the reſt of the price will be punctually paid in caſh by Mr. Wallace. *By Order of the Committee,*
JOSEPH HART, Chairman.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee for Berks county, January 20, 1776.

MARK BIRD, Eſq; in the Chair.

THE Committee taking into their conſideration the preſent ſtate of the aſſociation in this county, and being perſuaded of the preſſing neceſſity of being prepared for defence, do earneſtly recommend it to their brethren to ſign the articles of aſſociation formed by the Houſe of Aſſembly at their laſt meeting—this Committee truſting that ſuch amendments will be made at the next ſitting of Aſſembly, as will make the aſſociation not only more effectual, but more conſonant to the principles of juſtice and equality. And afterwards, at a meeting of the Committee, on the 30th of the ſame month, *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That it is the opinion of this Committee that it will be highly requiſite, in caſe the Aſſembly ſhould not think proper to make the neceſſary amendments in the ſaid aſſociation, that a Provincial Convention be held for that purpoſe; and they do accordingly appoint *Edward Biddle, Mark Bird, Jonathan Potts, Daniel Broadhead, Baltzer Gheer, Collinſon Read*, Eſquires, and Meſſieurs *Valentine Rekert, Nicholas Lutz, Sebaſtian Levan*, and *Richard Tea*, to attend the ſaid Convention, in behalf of this county.

By order of the Committee,
COLLINSON READ, Secretary.

*** The ſubſcribers to the Philadelphia ſociety for the relief of diſtreſſed priſoners, are requeſted to meet at the Court-houſe, this day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to elect twelve Managers and a Treaſurer.

¶¶ The COMMITTEE of Cheſter County are requeſted to meet at the borough of Cheſter, on Monday, the 12th inſtant, at Ten o'clock, A. M. The Members are deſired to be punctual in their attendance.

By order of the Committee,
ANTHONY WAYNE, Chairman.

Philadelphia, January 31, 1776.

WHEREAS I, William Jarret, of Horſham township, Philadelphia county, have refuſed Continental Currency, and was led thereto from an opinion of its value and legality, but on mature conſideration, and being ſhewed the Reſolves of Congreſs, am fully of opinion ſuch money is both legal and of equal value with any other currency now paſſing among us, and that I ſhall in future receive ſuch money, and am heartily ſorry for my paſt refuſal of it.

WILLIAM JARRET.

In the Preſs, and will be publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible, and ſold by W. and T. BRADFORD, at the London Coffee-houſe, in Philadelphia,

A NEW EDITION OF

COMMON SENSE:

Addreſſed to the INHABITANTS of AMERICA, with large and intereſting additions by the author, as will be expreſſed at the time of publication, among which will be a ſeaſonable and friendly admonition to the people called QUAKERS.

THE LAND-OFFICE

IS now open, both for the Province and Lower Counties; the terms are 5l. ſterl. for every 100 acres. and one penny, ſterl. per acre, per annum, quitrent for ever; the purchaſe-money to be paid down at the time of obtaining the warrant, and the land to be ſurveyed and patented within two years from the date of the warrant; and if not patented in that time, the warrant and ſurvey to be void. No perſon will be allowed to take up more than 300 acres, without the Governor's ſpecial licence. And whereas in the Lower Counties many poor people not having an opportunity of taking up lands, the Office not being open, have made ſmall ſettlements on vacant lands, on which they live, and which are the only means of their ſubſiſtence, and others have cleared and fenced pieces of vacant land, adjoining their plantations, and it is but reaſonable that ſuch perſons ſhould be preferred in the taking up and purchaſing ſuch lands, Notice is hereby given to all ſuch perſons, that if they apply to the Office, within 6 months from this time, they will be preferred in taking up their land; and if they fail of doing it in that time, ſuch lands will be liable to be taken up by the firſt applier.

JAMES TILGHMAN, Secretary
January 27, 1776. of the Land-Office.

WANTED,

A Pair of genteel ſtout COACH-HORSES.

ANY Perſon, having ſuch to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer, that will give a good Price, by applying to JOHN HALE, at his Livery-ſtables, near the New-Market.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 22d day of February inſtant, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Radnor township, Cheſter county, containing 100 acres; bounded by land of John Jones, and others; late the eſtate of John Evans; ſeized and taken in execution by

February 5, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the 22d day of February inſtant, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Weſt-Caln township, Cheſter county, containing 164 acres; bounded by land of Robert Gambel, Alexander Rogers, and William Daviſon. And alſo will be ſold, at the ſame time and place, horſes, cows, calves, houſhold goods, grain in the ground, and other things too tedious to mention; late the eſtate of James Martin; ſeized and taken in execution by

† NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 23d day of February inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the township of Darby in the county of Cheſter, containing 349 perches; bounded by land of Hugh Lloyd, Rebecca Wood, and the main ſtreet leading towards Philadelphia; late the eſtate of James Pearſon; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 23d day of February inſtant, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Eaſt-Fallowfield township, Cheſter county, containing 142 acres; bounded by land of James Blelack, Jeffery Bentley, John Bentley, and Thomas Scott. Alſo will be ſold, at the ſame time and place, houſhold goods, and implements of huſbandry; horſes, cows, ſheep, Smith's tools. Late the eſtate of Patrick Carren; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the 24th day of February inſtant, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Goſhen township, Cheſter county, containing 239 acres; bounded by land of Samuel Oliver, John Brown, and others; late the eſtate of Samuel Jefferies; ſeized and taken in execution by

§ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

To be SOLD at public SALE, on the 17th day of the Second-Month (February) on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION or tract of land, ſituate in Birmingham township, Cheſter county; bounded by lands of William Jones, Rachel Seal and others, and on one end by Brandywine Creek; containing about 120 acres of land, about 90 acres of which is cleared, the reſt woodland; there is on ſaid place about 16 acres of good meadow, greateſt part of which is watered by a good ſtream; there are alſo on ſaid place about 100 fruit trees, together with a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, and a log kitchen adjoining; likewiſe a ſhop, cheeſe-houſe and granary, a ſtill-houſe and ſpring-houſe, all built of ſtone; alſo a good frame barn, cellared under with ſtone. The title indiſputable. The purchaſer, by paying down 150l. may have reaſonable credit for the remainder, upon giving ſecurity. The premiſes may be entered on the 25th day of Third-Month (March) next. Any perſon wanting to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, will be ſhewed them by Lydia Dilworth on the premiſes, or by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the Pennſylvania Farmer, in Dilworth's town, in the township aforeſaid. WILLIAM DILWORTH. ¶

Hanover Town, York County, January 20, 1776

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, did, upon the 27th day of Auguſt, 1774, purchaſe from a certain George Koogh, an houſe and four lots of ground in the town of Hanover aforeſaid; and in part payment of which, gave unto the ſaid George Koogh one bond for the payment of Twenty-five Pounds Twelve Shillings, which was payable upon the 27th day of Auguſt now laſt paſt: And whereas Richard M'Caliſter, Eſq; hath ſeized upon, and now hath in his poſſeſſion, three of the ſaid lots of ground, they being forfeited unto him, on account of the failure of the ſaid George Koogh, in performance of the covenants and reſervations under which he, the ſaid George Koogh, held the ſame. Now theſe are to forewarn all perſons from purchaſing, or taking any aſſignment of the ſaid recited bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, unleſs compelled thereto by law.

¶ MICHAEL HOUSE.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Worceſter township, Philadelphia county, a German man ſervant named PHILIP PETER MILLER, he has a ſcar on the left ſide of his mouth, a freſh coloured viſage, and dark brown buſhy hair; had on when he went away, a light blue coat, after the German faſhion, with long ſleeves open below, a ſhort blue jacket, white ſhort woollen breeches, with a large patch between the legs, blue ſtockings, new ſhoes with odd buckles, a large German hat much worn, a black German ſtock made of horſe hair, with a yellow ſtock buckle; he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, and cannot ſpeak any Engliſh. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by me.

January 28, 1776. ‖ NICHOLAS SEIDEL.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, on the 9th of January laſt, living in Moyamenſing township, Philadelphia county, a ſtout clumſy BAY HORSE, about 14 hands high, the hair rubbed off his breaſt with the collar, a remarkable good draft horſe, trots and paces in general, limps a little, has a ſhort bob tail, carries his head low, Whoever takes up and delivers ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, paid by ‖ JOHN TITTERMARY.

are well qualified will meet with the beſt Encouragement. Apply to the Printers, or to GEORGE MORGAN, Captain.

NEWBURY-PORT, Jan. 19.

On Monday laſt a brigantine from Ireland, burthen about 90 tons, — Engs, Maſter, owned by Lewis Gray, an enemy to the rights of America, laden with proviſions for the miniſterial army at Boſton, was taken and brought into this port, the particulars of her cargo are as follow;—24 teirces, 18 barrels, and 31 half barrels of beſt beef; 150 firkins and 72 caſks of butter; 64 firkins, 1 barrel and 10 half barrels of tongues; 10 puncheons of claret; 1 tierce, 11 barrels, and nine half barrels of beſt pork; 8 puncheons of oats; two firkins of lard; 19 kegs of tripe; two caſks of peas; and 109 hampers of potatoes.

On the ſame evening, a ſhip from London, burthen about 200 tons, — Bowie, Maſter, owned at London, out 12 weeks, with the following articles on board, intended for the ſame uſe as the brig's cargo, viz. 52 chaldron of coals, 86 butts and 30 hogſheads of porter, 20 hogſheads of vinegar, 16 hogſheads of ſour crout, and 23 live hogs, was brought in here.

CAMBRIDGE, *January* 25.

Laſt Friday Gen. Clinton, with a conſiderable number of Grenadiers and Light Infantry, ſailed from Boſton, ſuppoſed to be bound to Virginia.

Laſt Saturday a veſſel, filled with our diſtreſſed brethren of Boſton, put off from that place, and landed her paſſengers at Chelſea, among whom were Capt. Andrew Symmes, and Capt. John Dean. It is ſaid a conſiderable number more were ſoon to follow.

We hear that the enemy, the evening on which our troops burnt the houſes at Charleſtown, were entertaining themſelves at the exhibition of a play, which they called the blockade of Boſton; in the midſt of which a perſon appeared before the audience, and with great earneſtneſs declared, that the Yankees were attacking Bunker's hill.—The deluded wretches, at firſt, took this to be merely farcical, and intended as a part of their diverſion; but ſoon convinced that the actor meant to repreſent a ſolemn reality, the whole aſſembly left the houſe in confuſion, and ſcampered off with great precipitation.

Since our laſt we have had ſeveral deſerters. One of them ſtationed at Charleſtown mills pitched his companion over the dam, and then run for Cobble-hill.

Laſt Thurſday one of our cruizers, commanded by Captain Maſcoll, carried into Cape-Ann a ſhip of 250 tons. She was from Lynn-Haven in England, bound to Boſton, and had on board, beſides other valuable articles, 1500 blankets, 100 bolts of ozenbrigs, 100 caſks of oatmeal, a large number of ſhoes, and a quantity of coal.

We hear from Newport, that Captain Wallace, who has long infeſted that harbour, having received on board his ſhip a number of Negroes who had abſconded from the town, the Commander of the Colony troops thought of an expedient for giving him a check. Captain Batton, with a party of men, was ſent to Brenton's Point, from which Wallace uſually took off the ſlaves; and having placed his men properly, ordered a Negroe to hail the Pirate ſhip, which the fellow complied with; he was anſwered from the ſhip, and aſked what he wanted; he replied, that he was a poor Negroe belonging to Mr. John Collins, and was tired of living with the Yankees, and wanted to go on board the ſhip. Wallace ſwallowed the bait immediately; he ordered a boat aſhore with a midſhipman and two ſeamen, who were all made priſoners by Captain Batton.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.

In CONGRESS, *January* 30, 1776.

Reſolved, That NO APPRENTICE whatſoever be inliſted within the colonies of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the Lower Counties on Delaware, and Maryland, as a ſoldier in the army or navy of the United Colonies, without the conſent of his maſter or miſtreſs firſt obtained in writing, and that all apprentices, now inliſted as ſoldiers in ſaid army or navy, without ſuch conſent, be immediately diſcharged from the ſervice, on the application of his maſter or miſtreſs, upon payment of all juſt and reaſonable charges of their inliſtment.

That it be recommended to all creditors, whoſe demands againſt any perſon, who is inliſted or ſhall inliſt in the Continental ſervice, ſhall not amount to the value of THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS, not to arreſt any ſuch debtor, till the expiration of the time for which he is inliſted.

That every perſon under the age of TWENTY-ONE YEARS, inliſting himſelf in the army or navy aforeſaid, may within twenty-four hours after ſuch inliſtment obtain his diſcharge, by refunding the money received from the recruiting officer, and returning ſuch neceſſaries as may have been ſupplied him by the officer, or the value thereof in money.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

To the Privates *of the* Military Aſſociation *belonging to the Province of Pennſylvania.*

THE Committee of the Privates of the Aſſociation belonging to the city and liberties of Philadelphia are of opinion, that the beſt thing which can be done at preſent, for the good of the general cauſe of American liberty, and the ſupport of our Military Aſſociation, is that the Aſſociators ſign the articles of Aſſociation given out by the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, with all convenient expedition, and they do moſt heartily recommend the ſame to every Aſſociator throughout the province. And as the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly have expreſſed an intention of changing or altering the articles as occaſion may require, and as the defects and imperfections of any law are beſt aſcertained by experience, and a reciprocation of ſentiments upon it, the Committee would gladly enter into a friendly correſpondence with the privates of thoſe battalions throughout the province, which ſign the articles, that they may know the ſenſe of the Aſſociators in general on any part of the articles which may need amendment, and that any future application to the Hon. Houſe of Aſſembly may expreſs the deſires of the whole body of Aſſociators. But they moſt earneſtly recommend the moſt perfect, chearful and implicit ſubmiſſion to the preſent ſett of military articles, until they be hereafter altered or amended by legiſlative authority, as the moſt effectual means of giving ſtrength and energy to the operations of the friends of liberty and America, who are intruſted with the care of the public.

Signed by order of the Committee,
JAMES CANNON, Clerk.

N. B. Frederick Hagener, Michael Shubert, William Adcock, Edward Ryves, George Nelſon, Robert Bell, Andrew Porter, Patrick Logan and James Cannon, are appointed a Committee of Correſpondence for the foregoing purpoſe, and every letter to the Committee, directed to either of them, ſhall be attended to with care, and anſwered with punctuality.

Lancaſter, January 29, 1776.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, a certain *Robert Clegborn*, aged about 14 years, light brown hair, ſmooth complexion; had on, when committed, a grey coat, old jacket, breeches and ſtockings, and new ſhoes; he confeſſes himſelf to be ſervant to a certain William Price, a Blackſmith, in New-Caſtle county, who ſaid *Clegborn* ſays is a Mulattoe. His maſter (if any he has) is deſired to come or ſend for him, in 3 weeks from the date hereof, pay charges, and take him away; otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees, by GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler. ¶

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Stone Colt (called The Buckler) riſing 4 years old, a fine black, one white hind foot, has a beautiful ſtar and ſnip, 15½ hands high, well limbed, and otherwiſe elegantly made, which renders him likely to get good colts, either for carriage or ſaddle; trots, canters, and gallops remarkably well; is of a good temper and ſpirit, and carries lofty. He was got by a dray horſe, imported from Old England, which was allowed by good judges to be as handſome and well made a horſe as any ever imported into this part of the continent, and came of an excellent country bred mare, either for ſaddle or gears, and is allowed by good judges to be equal in figure and ſtrength to any half blooded colt in the province. He is ſold for no fault, but it does not ſuit me to keep a ſtone horſe the next ſeaſon. If any gentleman inclines to purchaſe the ſaid colt, he will be warranted ſound in every part. For further particulars, apply to the owner, living in Hill-town, Bucks county, about 27 miles from Philadelphia. BENJAMIN MORRIS.

*** *If ſaid Colt is not ſold before the firſt of April next, he will Cover at Twenty Shillings the ſeaſon.* ‖ 6 W.

To be rented, or ſold at private ſale,

A PLANTATION or tract of land, ſituate in Birmingham townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about 184 acres, adjoining lands of William Jones, Innkeeper, William Dilworth, Rachal Seal, John Bennett, and others, about 140 acres of which are cleared, the reſt well timbered, about 10 acres of very good watered meadow may be made on ſaid premiſes; the land is very good for grain or paſture. There is on ſaid premiſes a very good bearing orchard, of about 150 trees; together with a good log dwelling-houſe, two ſtory high, and a kitchen adjoining; alſo a good frame barn, and ſtables. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. DAVID BRINTON. ¶

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold by the PRINTERS hereof,
THE POCKET ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 12th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Thomas Craig, in Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, lately occupied by Fergus Purdey, one undivided fifth part (the whole in 5 equal parts to be divided) of and in a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, with the appurtenances, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets aforeſaid, containing in front, in the whole, about 25 feet, and in depth about 50 feet; bounded by ground late of Dr. Lloyd Zachary, deceaſed, and others; the eſtate of Joſeph Chambers; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 13th day of February next, at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain compleat meſſuage or tenement, known by the name of the Jolly Poſt, and tract or piece of land thereunto belonging, ſituate on the Briſtol road, about 6 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 45 acres and 26 perches, with the appurtenances; late the eſtate of Joſeph Thornhill; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 16th day of February next, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Matthias Shiveley, in Cuſheoppen, near Maybury's works, a certain log meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper-Salford, containing about 138 acres; bounded by lands of Michael Fry, and others. Alſo at the ſame time and place aforeſaid will be ſold, ſundry horſes, cows, implements of huſbandry, grain in the ground, and houſhold and kitchen furniture, &c. late the property of Yoſt alias Joſeph Martin; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Firſt-Month 25, 1776.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at public vendue, on the 26th day of next month, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, ſituated in Nether-Providence Cheſter county, containing about 100 acres of land, 50 of which is cleared and produces good crops of wheat and other grain, about 8 acres of meadow cleared, and has been uſually watered by a conſtant ſtream that flows through the ſame; there is likewiſe about 12 acres of fertile bottom adjoining Crum-creek, almoſt cleared and intended for meadow, the remainder woodland; there is built thereon a good two ſtory dwelling-houſe, with ſeveral fire-places therein, and a cellar under the whole, a good ſpring of water very convenient to the ſame, on which the greateſt part of the workmanſhip towards building a ſtone ſpring and waſh-houſe is done, and may be compleated at a ſmall expence, with ſome other out buildings, and a young orchard of near 100 trees, of grafted fruit; the title is indiſputable. The purchaſer may have a conſiderable time allowed for the payment of the greateſt part of the money, giving ſecurity and paying intereſt. Any perſon that may incline to view the place before the day of ſale, may apply to William Horne, living on the premiſes, or to William Fell, near the ſame, and it is not doubted but ſuch will find it fully anſwer the expectation they may have conceived by the above deſcription.

All perſons that have any demands againſt the ſaid William Horne, are requeſted to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcribers, or any one of them, before the firſt day of the Fourth-month next, and thoſe that neglect muſt expect to miſs receiving a dividend of his eſtate; and all perſons that are anywiſe indebted to him, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy payment to WILLIAM FELL, JESSE MARIS, or JOHN HORNE, Aſſignees.

N. B. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, a crop of wheat in the ground. §7ſ6.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 14th of September laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Jerſey, within three miles of Philadelphia, a Dutch ſervant man, named Jacob Crips, about 27 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, well ſet, round viſage, fair complexion, brown hair, has three large ſcars proceeding from one place on his forehead, is a butcher by trade; had on, and took with him, a half-worn felt hat, a light coloured thickſet coat, half-worn, a black and white ſtriped under jacket, one red ditto, with bone buttons, a pair of black pluſh breeches, ozenbrigs ſhirt, a pair of tow trowſers, white yarn ſtockings, and neats leather ſhoes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by MARMADUKE COOPER. *Tf.*

THE Creditors of Joſeph Richardſon, late of Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, are deſired to call on MICHAEL HILLEGAS, one of the Auditors, any time after the tenth of February next, in order to receive a dividend of their reſpective debts, againſt the ſaid Richardſon.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
NICHOLAS BROOKS,
In Second-ſtreet, 3 doors above Black-horſe Alley [Illuſtrated with a beautiful and accurate copper-plate plan of the city of New-York.]

GAINE's UNIVERSAL REGISTER, OR,
AMERICAN and BRITISH KALENDER,
For the YEAR 1776.

CONTAINING, the Kalender; Royal Family of Great-Britain, and extent and ſituation of England, Scotland and Ireland; Royal Family, &c. of France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Poland, Pruſſia, Ruſſia, Sardinia, Orange, Italy and Turkey; Engliſh Nobility, Scots Nobility, Archbiſhops and Biſhops of England, Privy Council, Knights of the Garter, Knights of the Thiſtle, Knights of the Bath, Secretaries of State, Lords of Treaſury, Lords of Trade, Lords of Admiralty, High Court of ditto, Poſtmaſters General, Army, Houſe of Commons, rank of Army and Navy, Royal Navy, Holydays at the Cuſtom-houſe, pay of the Navy, pay of the Army, precedency among men, precedency among women, Kings and Queens of England---of Scotland---of Great-Britain; Iriſh Nobility, Archbiſhops and Biſhops; enumerated goods ſubject to duty in America, deſcription of America, General Eſtabliſhment, Government of Weſt-Florida---Eaſt Florida---Georgia---South-Carolina---North-Carolina---Virginia---Maryland---Pennſylvania and Lower Counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, upon Delaware---New-Jerſey---New-York; Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Church of England; Government of Connecticut---Rhode-Iſland---Maſſachuſetts-Bay----New-Hampſhire----Nova-Scotia---Newfoundland---St. John's----Canada; Miniſters and Congregations belonging to the Rev. Synod of New-York, &c. Aſſociate Preſbytery of Philadelphia, his Majeſty's forces at Boſton, Governors of New-York from the year 1664 to the preſent time, Governors of New-Jerſey, Governors of the Weſt-India Iſlands, Staff of the Army of the Thirteen United Provinces in North-America, State of the four regiments raiſed in the Colony of New-York, Royal Artillery raiſed in New-York, Officers in the troop of Light Horſe in New-York, Independent Companies in New-York, New-Jerſey bills reduced to New-York currency, table of Intereſt, Roads, &c.

N. B. Likewiſe to be ſold by ſaid BROOKS, a good aſſortment of the very beſt black, white and mixed colour ſilk ſtockings; worſted, cotton and thread ditto, and ſocks; a good aſſortment of jewellery, pictures and maps, copper-plate writings, and drawing-books, as uſual; a variety of muſick, the beſt London made fiddles and fifes, Roman fiddle-ſtrings, with a great variety of other curious and ornamental Goods.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

THAT valuable LOT of GROUND and premiſes, whereon he now lives, at the corner of Fourth and Pine-ſtreets, containing in breadth, on Fourth-ſtreet, 20 feet, and extends, on Pine-ſtreet, 60 feet, whereon is erected a good three-ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, a frame ditto, two-ſtory, with a bake-oven; alſo a good ſtable and yard. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to JAMES BROWN.

N. B. The whole is clear of groundrent. ¶

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, and may be entered on the beginning of April next,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of 183 acres, and 144 perches of land, or thereabouts, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, in the county of Bucks, about 17 miles from the city of Philadelphia, on the road leading therefrom to Wright's-town; there are on the premiſes a new ſtone dwelling-houſe and log kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, ſmith's ſhop, barn and ſtables, a never-failing ſpring of water near the door, alſo a young orchard of 120 trees; about 100 acres are good arable land, 8 acres or thereabouts good meadow, and as much more may be made and watered; there is water in all the fields except one, which may with very little inconvenience be ſupplied. A ſtream of water, which ſcarcely ever fails in the drieſt ſeaſon, runs through the premiſes, on which may be erected any kind of water works; the ſituation is high and pleaſant, and near ſeveral merchant mills and places of worſhip; the whole is in good repair. The title and terms will be made known, by applying to MATTHIAS FENTON. ¶

To be LETT, for a Term of Years,

A CONVENIENT Store-Houſe, in the Townſhip of Coventry, Cheſter County, about 34 Miles from Philadelphia, which has been occupied for ſome Years paſt by John Murray, and is, perhaps without Exception, the beſt accuſtomed Store in the County, lying near ſeveral great Roads, as alſo ſeveral Iron-works, on French Creek. For further Particulars, enquire of Joſeph Moore, living in Elbow-Lane, oppoſite the Preſbyterian Meeting-Houſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the Subſcriber, in Coventry aforeſaid. JOHN PUGH.

N. B. Any ſingle Perſon inclining to rent the ſame, who can be well recommended, may have Board and other neceſſary Accommodations, on reaſonable Terms, of the Subſcriber aforeſaid. ¶

Philadelphia, January 15, 1776.

WHEREAS JACOB PARKER, of Mount-Holly, has advertiſed his premiſes in the ſaid town for ſale, wherein he mentions a convenient ſituation for a mill, if the water of an adjoining ſaw-mill was led acroſs the road: This is to inform the public, and particularly any who may incline to purchaſe the ſaid premiſes, that though the ſaid PARKER may have ⅓th of the ſaw-mill alluded to, that we, the ſubſcribers, will, with great propriety and juſtice, as we apprehend, oppoſe him or any purchaſing under him, to his or their right, from taking ſaid water acroſs the road intended, or divert it from the common ſtream as it now runs. ELLIS and ROBERT LEWIS, junior.

Philadelphia, January 22, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons in the counties of Northampton, Berks, Philadelphia Cheſter, Bucks, and Lancaſter, who are indebted to the Honourable the Proprietaries for quitrents, that attendance will be given to receive the ſame, at Eaſton, for the county of Northampton, from the 17th day of February next, to the 23d of the ſame month; at Reading, for the county of Berks, from the 27th of February to the 2d of March next; at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, from the 4th to the 9th; at Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, from the 12th to the 16th; at Pennſbury, for the county of Bucks, from the 18th to the 22d; and at Lancaſter, for the county of Lancaſter, from the 25th to the 28th of March next, incluſive; at which reſpective times and places, all perſons concerned are required to be punctual in diſcharging their arrearages. EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver General.

Lower-Merion, Philadelphia County, December 19, 1775.

STOLEN laſt night, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, A BAY MARE, about 11 years old, near 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſhod before, a natural pacer, no brand or ear-mark. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, ſo that I get her again, and ſecures the thief, ſhall have THREE POUNDS, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the mare only. The perſon ſuſpected of ſtealing ſaid mare is a young man that ſquints, and had on a blue coat, red jacket, leather breeches, white ſtockings, and a red ſurtout. ¶ STEPHEN GOODMAN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

February 14, 1776. NUMB. 2460.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

PETER STRETCH,

Hath ſtill on hand, at his ſtore, the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, a few doors below Second-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite to the Prothonotary's office,

SCARLET, brown, drab, and mixed ſuperfine broadcloths, and trimmings; double milled drabs, for great coats, from 20s. to 40s. per yard; claret, brown, drab, blue, ſcarlet, and mixed Bath coatings, as fine as were ever imported into this place; brown and drab coloured ſuperfine 7-qr. naps; 6-qr. and 7-qr. fine blue cloth, from 25s. to 32s. per yard; ¾ ell all cotton corderoys; ſpotted velvets and thickſets; black and drab coloured beſt ſuperfine four thread worſted breeches patterns; 2 pieces of garnet caſſimer dyed in grain; rattinets; death head and baſket buttons; knee garters, and a few pounds of all cotton nankeen twiſt; ſpotted jeans; nankeen waiſtcoat ſhapes, elegantly worked in tambour, and buttons worked with pearl and ſpangle, on the moſt faſhionable cloths; beſt black paduaſoy, and white ſattin, &c.

The above goods are now offered to the public as low as goods of the ſame quality have been uſually ſold in this place, in any quantity from a piece to a yard, for caſh only.

Thoſe perſons indebted to me are deſired to take notice, that their accounts will be put into a lawyer's hands, to be recovered, unleſs paid before the March court. PETER STRETCH.

THOMAS ROKER

HEREBY informs the Public, that he is removed from his late dwelling-houſe, at the corner of Lætitia-Court, in Market-ſtreet, to the corner of Arch and Water-ſtreets, near the New-Ferry, where he has for ſale, a general aſſortment of Wet Goods and Groceries, as uſual, amongſt which are a few gallons excellent arrack, 12 years old, and ſome old genuine French brandy; wine and cyder vinegar, by the large or ſmall quantity; coffee, by the bag, barrel, or pound; Carolina rice, by the tierce or ſmaller quantity; muſtard, by the pound or in bottles; coffee, burnt and ground; chocolate, pepper, alſpice, ginger, Florence oil, Engliſh ſplit peaſe, oatmeal, grotts, indigo, citron, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. He has alſo for ſale, a very good mill, with a pair of ſtones, about 25 inches diameter; two men, with the help of a large wheel, can work it; it was built for grinding roaſt coffee, and will anſwer for that or any kind of grain, and will be ſold cheap. *February* 6, 1776.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday, the 4th of March next, at the late dwelling-houſe of Thomas Preſton, deceaſed, in Second-ſtreet, ſeven doors below the Friends Meeting,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, chymical and galenical, Patent Medicines, &c. among which are an aſſortment of capital articles, viz. Opium, camphire, quickſilver, bark, jalap, ſal ammoniac, &c. together with all the ſhop furniture, and elaboratory utenſils, &c. &c.

Likewiſe a hand-preſs, very convenient for printing hand-bills, &c. &c.

At the ſame place will be ſold a very valuable Library, conſiſting of upwards of 600 medical, chymical and metallurgical authors, and a variety of pamphlets, among which are the following, Pliney's natural hiſtory, Stukely on the ſpleen, Van Helmont's works, Agricola de re metallica, Gerrard's Herbal, Parkinſon's Theatrum Botanicum, Ditto's Garden, Sutherland's ſhip building, Wicker's ſecrets of art and nature, James's medical dictionary, Chambers's Cyclopædia, Hill's natural hiſtory, Glauber's works, Paracelſi Opera Omnia, Murray on ſhip building, Da Coſta's hiſtory of foſſils, Boyle's works, Hill's Materia Medica, Philoſophers tranſactions, Smellie's midwifery, Falck on the venereal diſeaſe, Cheſelden's anatomy, Sharp's ſurgery, Beckeri Phyſica Subterranea, &c.

Thoſe that are indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Preſton, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts to

SARAH PRESTON, and MARY PRESTON, Execut.

N.B. The HOUSE to be LETT. ¶

To be expoſed to SALE, by way of public VENDUE, on the 4th day of the Third-Month next, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Thomas Rambo, deceaſed, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION and tract of 107 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Deptford, county of Glouceſter, and weſtern diviſion of the province of New-Jerſey, on Salem road, about a quarter of a mile above Mantua-creek-bridge, and 12 miles from Coopers ferries, whereon are a ſtone dwelling-houſe, a kitchen, a pump of good water before the door: And as part of ſaid land is very convenient to lay out in lots, there being many already laid out on ſaid road, from the ſaid land, in the life-time of the ſaid *Rambo*, and ſeveral houſes already built thereon, the ſame will be ſold all together, or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may be ſhewn the ſame, with a draught thereof, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near thereto. § JOSHUA LORD, Executor.

Philadelphia Barracks, February 7, 1776.

THIRTY-TWO DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. AUGUSTIN WILLETT'S company, in the Firſt Pennſylvania Battalion, the following Recruits, *viz. James Chriſty*, an Iriſhman, aged about 28 years, well ſet, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſuppoſed to keep about Wright's-Town, in Bucks county. *Peter Barr*, an Iriſhman, aged about 28 years, well ſet, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſuppoſed to keep about New-Caſtle, on Delaware. *Zephaniah Miller*, country-born, aged about 25 years, ſlim made, about 5 feet 11 inches high, ſuppoſed to keep about the town of Reading, in Berks county. *Thomas Gould* and *Thomas Ferguſon*, one about 5 feet 11 inches, the other about 5 feet 8 inches high. *Allan Prindle*, an Iriſhman, aged about 28 years, about 5 feet 10 inches high. *William Nabae*, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. *John Tolbert*, an Iriſhman, and *James Williams*, an Engliſhman, one about 5 feet 11 inches high, and about 30 years old, the other about 6 feet high, and about 32 years old. *James Carney*, an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 7 inches high, about 24 years of age, and is ſuppoſed to be gone to Cheſter county. *Bryan Garland*, an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and about 25 years of age. *Andrew Simett*, an Iriſhman, about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, very clumſy built, one of his legs thicker than the other, bloated up very much in his face, and is ſuppoſed to keep near Lancaſter. Whoever takes up any of the above deſerters, and ſecures them, ſo that they may be delivered to the above battalion, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings reward for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶756. AUGUSTIN WILLETT, C. P. B.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRINTED and SOLD by R. AITKEN, PRINTER and BOOKSELLER, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia [*Price Eighteen-pence*]

THE *MODERN* RIDING-MASTER: OR, A KEY to the Knowledge of the HORSE, and HORSEMANSHIP. With ſeveral neceſſary Rules for young Horſemen. By the famous *PHILIP ASTELY*, Riding-Maſter, late of his Majeſty's Royal Light Dragoons. *Adorned with ſixteen neat Engravings, deſcriptive of this manly Exerciſe.*

The *Modern Riding-Maſter* may be conſidered as an uſeful *Vade-Mecum*, for Gentlemen of every Rank and Profeſſion, whether Civil or Military.---It contains, 1. Neceſſary precautions in purchaſing a Horſe. 2. Of the Bridle and Saddle. 3. The Art of Riding and Reducing a Horſe to proper Obedience. 4. To mount the Horſe, with a Variety of Directions for the training and better Government of this uſeful Animal. 5. Neceſſary Directions on a Journey, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD Frame HOUSE, with four Rooms on the lower Floor, and the Garret in one; has a Piazza the Length of the Houſe, a Well of good Water, and ten Acres of Land, in a healthy Situation, and on a public Road, within ſeven Miles of Mountholly, two from Vincent Town, and a Quarter of a Mile from Samuel Hilliar's Saw-mill. For further Particulars, enquire in Mountholly, of

CHARLES PHILIP HUGHES.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county; late the eſtate of John Tyſon, ſen. deceaſed; containing about 166 acres of land; bounded on the old York road, 13 miles from Philadelphia; has a ſtone dwelling-houſe, a log barn, and ſtabling, orchard, and a well of good water near the door; about one half the land cleared, with ten acres of meadow, the remainder woodland; it is a pleaſant ſituation, near a lime-kiln and mineral ſpring; will ſuit to divide, or the whole may be ſold together. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, may apply to the ſubſcribers, living on the premiſes.

RYNEAR TYSON, and JOSEPH TYSON, Executors.

N.B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe that have any demands are deſired to bring in their accounts, in order that they may be ſettled. ¶

To be LETT, for one or two Years,

And entered upon immediately,

A PRETTY good FARM, ſituate in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, with a commodious dwelling-houſe and kitchen, weaver's ſhop and cooper's ſhop, barn, ſtables, and other office-houſes; two bearing orchards; 150 acres of land may be had, or more if required, and good meadow in proportion; the whole in good repair. Any perſon inclining to rent the whole or part thereof, may know the terms, by applying to

WILLIAM FINNEY, on the premiſes.

N. B. Any orderly perſon, on giving ſecurity, may alſo have a large breeding mare, a yoke of oxen, a number of horned cattle, ſheep and ſwine, farming utenſils, of all ſorts, with houſhold furniture, &c. § W. F.

Somerſet, February 3, 1776.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

THE plantation of Peter Gulick, lately deceaſed, lying along the Poſt road leading from Princeton to New-Brunſwick; adjoining lands of Jacobus Wickoff, and others; about ten miles from Brunſwick; containing 180 acres, about 12 whereof are good meadow, and about 30 acres woodland, with a good dwelling-houſe, a new barn, and an orchard; the whole well watered, the Ten-mile-run Brook running through it, and a ſpring near the door. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the Executors. JOACHIM GULICK, FORNONTH GULICK, JOHN GULICK. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of Robert Henderſon, late of the townſhip of Warminſter, Bucks county, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 29th day of February inſtant, at one o' clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Warwick and county aforeſaid, adjoining the York road, diſtant from Philadelphia 21 miles, and one mile from Neſhaminy Preſbyterian church, containing about 250 acres; there are buildings, orchards, fields, meadows, woods, &c. &c. The whole will be ſold together, or in parts, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be ſhewn the premiſes before the ſale, by applying to the ſubſcribers; the terms will be made known at the time of ſale.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of Robert Henderſon, are deſired ſpeedily to diſcharge the ſame; and all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled by JOHN KERR, and JOHN RAMSEY, Executors. ¶

OLEY, *January* 29, 1776.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE,

A FORGE, merchant-mill, country griſt-mill, ſaw-mill, oil-mill, ſhelling-mill, and fulling-mill, all on one tract of land, in Oley, Berks county; the buildings are all in good order, and ſuppoſed to be worth near £ 4000. Alſo a quantity of timber land. Any perſon that may incline to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, at or before the day of ſale, which is to be on the laſt Saturday in March next, by JOHN LESHER.

N. B. All perſons indebted to him, are requeſted to call and pay off their accounts, or give bonds, to prevent trouble.

☞ *One Philip Waggoner received on my account, by a falſe order, of Jacob Morgan, Nineteen Pounds; the ſaid Waggoner paſſes for a Glaſs-maker, alſo a Powder-maker; he has a red face, as if he worked at fire; a middle-ſized man, ſlender made. Whoever takes up ſaid Waggoner, and ſecures him in any goal, or gives information where he is, ſo that he is brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the ſum of Six Pounds reward from Jacob Morgan, of Philadelphia, or John Leſher.* ‡

Philadelphia, Second-Month 5, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Maſſey, deceaſed, late of this city, Sail-maker, are requeſted to make payment, without further delay; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to ſend them ſpeedily to the ſubſcribers, who have a ſmall ſum in their hands to diſtribute among the creditors of the ſaid Maſſey. ¶

JAMES and DRINKER, Adminiſtrat.

HOUSE of LORDS.

PROTEST.

Die Jovis, 26 Octobris, 1775.

THE Lord Chancellor reported his Majeſty's Speech, and the ſame being read by the Clerk,

Moved, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty for his moſt gracious Speech from the throne.

Then an amendment was propoſed to be made to the ſaid motion.

Which being objected to, after long debate, the queſtion was put whether the amendment ſhall be inſerted in the motion? It was reſolved in the negative. Contents 29, Proxies 0—29; Not Contents 69, Proxies 11,—80.

Then it was moved to agree with the ſaid motion as at firſt propoſed. The queſtion was put thereupon. It was reſolved in the affirmative. Contents 66, Proxies 10--76; Not Contents 33, Proxies 0—33.

Diſſentient.

1ſt. BECAUSE we cannot as Engliſhmen, as chriſtians, or as men of common humanity, conſent to the proſecution of a cruel civil war, ſo little ſupported by juſtice, and ſo very fatal in its neceſſary conſequences, as that which is now waging againſt our brethren and fellow ſubjects in America. We have beheld with ſorrow and indignation, ſeſſion after ſeſſion, and notwithſtanding repeated warnings of the danger, attempts made to deprive ſome millions of Britiſh ſubjects of their trade, their laws, their conſtitution, their mutual intercourſe, and of the very food which God has given them for their ſubſiſtance. We have beheld endeavours uſed to enforce theſe impolitic ſeverities at the point of the bayonet. We have, on the other hand, beheld ſo large a part of the empire, united in one common cauſe, really ſacrificing with chearfulneſs their live and fortunes, and preferring all the horrors of war, raging in the very heart of their country, to ignominious eaſe. We have beheld this part of his Majeſty's ſubjects, thus irritated to reſiſtance, and ſo ſucceſsful in it, ſtill making profeſſions (in which we think it neither wiſe nor decent to affect a diſbelief) of the utmoſt loyalty to his Majeſty; and unwearied with continual repulſes, repeatedly petitioning for conciliation, upon ſuch terms only as ſhall be conſiſtent with the dignity and welfare of the mother country. When we conſider theſe things, we cannot look upon our fellow-ſubjects in America in any other light than that of freemen driven to reſiſtance by acts of oppreſſion and violence.

2dly. Becauſe this unnatural war, thus commenced in oppreſſion, and in this moſt erroneous policy, muſt, if perſevered in, be finally ruinous in its effects. The commerce of Great-Britain with America was great and increaſing, the profits immenſe, the advantages, as a nurſery of ſeamen, and as an inexhauſtible magazine of naval ſtores, infinite; and the continuance of that commerce, particularly in times of war, when moſt wanted to ſupport our fleets and revenues, not precarious, as all foreign trade muſt be, but depending ſolely on ourſelves. Thoſe valuable reſources, which enabled us to face the united efforts of the Houſe of Bourbon, are actually loſt to Great-Britain, and irretrievably loſt, unleſs redeemed by immediate and effectual pacification.

3dly. Becauſe Great-Britain, deprived of ſo valuable a part of its reſources, and not animated, either with motives of ſelf-defence, or with thoſe proſpects of advantage and glory, which have hitherto ſupported this nation in all its foreign wars, may poſſibly find itſelf unable to ſupply the means of carrying on a civil war, at ſuch a vaſt diſtance, in a country ſo peculiarly circumſtanced, and under the complicated difficulties which neceſſarily attend it. Still leſs ſhould we be able to preſerve by mere force that vaſt Continent, and that growing multitude of reſolute freemen who inhabit it; even if that, or any country was worth governing againſt the inclination of all its inhabitants. But we fear, that while we are making theſe fruitleſs efforts, refuſing to give credit to the declarations of our fellow-ſubjects, and blindly confiding in the inſidious profeſſions of the natural enemies of this other country, we are preparing an eaſy prey for thoſe who prudently ſit quiet, beholding Britiſh forces, which, if united, might be in a condition, from their valour, numbers and diſcipline, to carry terror into the very heart of their kingdoms, deſtroying each other. Every event, which ever way it turns, is a victory to them. Our very Hoſpitals furniſh them with daily triumphs, the greater as they are certain, without any riſque to them of men or money.

4thly. Becauſe we conceive the calling in foreign forces to decide domeſtic quarrels to be a meaſure both diſgraceful and dangerous; and that the advice which miniſters have dared to give to his Majeſty, which they have avowed and carried into execution, of ſending to the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, the dominions of the crown of Great-Britain, a part of his Electoral troops, without any previous conſent, recommendation or authority of parliament, is unconſtitutional. That Hanoverian troops ſhould, at the mere pleaſure of the miniſters, be conſidered as a part of the Britiſh military eſtabliſhment, and take a rotation of garriſon duties, through theſe dominions, is, in practice and precedent, of the higheſt danger to the ſafety and liberties of this kingdom, and tends wholly to invalidate the wiſe and ſalutary declaration of the grand fundamental law of our glorious deliverer King William, which has bound together the rights of the ſubject, and the ſucceſſion of the crown.

5thly. Becauſe the miniſters, who are to be entruſted with the management of this war, have proved themſelves unequal to the taſk, and in every degree unworthy of public truſt. Parliament has given them every aſſiſtance they aſked; no unforeſeen accidents have ſtood in their way; no ſtorms have diſabled, or delayed their operations; no foreign power hath, as yet, interfered; but

[*For the Remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

By the Ship Centurion, Captain Allen, arrived in our Bay from Newry, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, *November* 16.

AS the Miniſtry have for ſome Time paſt deprived us of all information from America, they now ſhut out all Information at Home as much as poſſible, and have begun it in locking up the Gallery Door of the Houſe of Commons, on the very Day, for the firſt Time this Seaſon, when it was expected Mr. Burke would give to the Public, and to his Country, a Plan for the Conciliation with the Colonies. The Miniſtry were aware this Plan would be reliſhed much better by the Public, than that decided on by the Cabinet, and for this Purpoſe were determined to prevent all Compariſons. Surely ſuch a Conduct in a free State has but one obvious Interpretation; which is, that the Miniſters are conſcious to themſelves, that their Actions will not bear the Approbation of Reaſon or Juſtification.

Orders are given for an accurate account of the expences incurred in the garriſons of Gibraltar and Minorca, for the laſt three years, to be made out from the books at the War Office, to be laid before the Houſe of Commons.

The Number of Men that periſhed in different Ships in the late Storms, amount to 2500, as appears by the Eſtimates delivered to the Commanders from the ſeveral Harbours.

Laſt Night Admiral Duff, from Newfoundland, arrived in Town, and the ſame Evening waited on Lord North, and gave his Lordſhip an Account of the State of the Fiſhery and the Damage done the 11th of September laſt.

The general difficulty of recruiting extends even to the Highlands, inſomuch that Lord John Murray's battalion wants above a third of the number to compleat.

Nov. 18. On Thurſday, about Half an Hour after Three o'Clock, Mr. Burke opened his Conciliatory Propoſition. He began by preſenting a Petition from the Gentlemen, Clergy, Clothiers, Manufacturers, and other Inhabitants of the ſeveral Towns of *Weſtbury*, *Warminſter*, and *Trowbridge*, and the neighbourhood thereof, in the County of *Wilts*, complaining of the Addreſs from theſe Places, which had entirely miſrepreſented the State of the Trade, and the Sentiments and Wiſhes of the Inhabitants, and praying the Houſe to find ſome amicable Method for terminating the Differences between this Kingdom and the Colonies. He told the Houſe, that the Signers of that Petition were all Men who manufactured for themſelves; and he was authoriſed to ſay, that they poſſeſſed more than 500,000l. of Engliſh Property.

He ſaid, that he wiſhed the Prayer of that Petition to be conſidered as the Exordium of what he had to ſay to the Houſe. He complained of the Difficulties which in Civil Wars lay upon moderate Men, who adviſed lenient Meaſures; that their Moderation was attributed to a Want of Zeal, and their Fears for the public Safety to a Want of Spirit; that whatever they ſaid to incline the Houſe to Lenity, was conſtrued into a Countenance of Rebellion; and ſo many Arts and ſo many Menaces had been uſed, that if they had not been oppoſed with a good Share of Firmneſs by the Friends to the Peace of their Country, all Freedom of Debate, and indeed all public Deliberation, would have been put an End to.

He ſaid, that for his Part he was no Way intimidated by all theſe Machinations from doing his Duty, and that nothing that could be done by thoſe, whoſe Meaſures had brought this Country into ſo deplorable a Situation, ſhould hinder him from uſing his beſt Endeavours to deliver it from its Diſtreſſes.

The firſt Step for this Purpoſe, was to get out of general Diſcourſes, and vague Sentiments, which he ſaid had been one of the main Cauſes of our preſent Troubles; and to appreciate the Value of the ſeveral Plans that were, or might be propoſed, by an exact Detail of Particulars.

The Speech was ſo very methodical, that it was not difficult to form a juſt Idea of the Outline.

He ſtated, that there were three Plans afloat. Firſt, ſimple War, in order to a perfect Conqueſt. Second, a Mixture of War and Treaty. And Third, Peace grounded on Conceſſion.

As to the firſt Plan, that of mere War, he obſerved, that it was propoſed in two Ways; one of *direct* Conqueſt, the other *indirect* by Diſtreſs. In either of theſe Ways he ſaid, he thought it his Duty before he voted for a War, to know diſtinctly that the Means of carrying it on were adequate to the End. It did not ſatisfy his Conſcience to ſay, that the Reſources of this Nation were great; he muſt ſee them. That before he could truſt to thoſe Reſources, on the Credit of what had been formerly done, he muſt find the Situation of the Country to be what it formerly was. He then examined what the Miniſters had laid before the Houſe as the Means of carrying on the enſuing Campaign. That as to the Forces which they had made the Houſe expect from his Majeſty's Allies, all Diſcourſe of that had, for ſome Time, entirely ſubſided; he could, therefore, take Credit for nothing more on that Account, than a handful of Hanoverians, which only anſwered the Purpoſe of an imperfect Security to ſome of our foreign Garriſons. That our national Forces to be employed in America, by the Account on the Table, amounted to no more than 26,000 Men; that in this, Credit was taken for the Army now in America at full Numbers. This he could not allow; as ſuppoſing that if their Reduction in future was to be eſtimated by the paſt, they muſt be reduced to little or nothing, by the Beginning of next Campaign. That the Troops here are only upon Paper, and the Difficulty of recruiting was acknowledged. On the whole, he ſaw Reaſon to apprehend that we ſhould not be very materially ſtronger at the Beginning of the next year, than we were at the Beginning of the laſt; but that if the Number were entire, it did not ſeem to him to be ſufficient for the Purpoſe. That as to the Predatory, or War by Diſtreſs (on the Nature of which he greatly enlarged) he obſerved, that it might irritate a People in the higheſt Degree; but ſuch a War had never yet induced any one People to receive the Government of another. That it was a Kind of War to diſtreſs an independent People, and not to coerce diſobedient Subjects.

But his great Objection to it was, that it did not lead to a ſpeedy Deciſion; that the longer the War continued, the greater Chance there was for the Interference of the Bourbon Powers, which, in a long protracted War, he conſidered not only probable, but in a Manner certain. That he was very ſure that this Country was utterly incapable of carrying on a War with America, and theſe Powers acting in Conjunction. He then entered into a long and particular Enumeration of all the Dangers and Difficulties which muſt attend ſuch a War.

He then obſerved that, as he ſaw no Probability of Succeſs in the Detail of any of the Arrangements that were propoſed, neither did he ſee any Thing of Authority to induce him to believe that they would ſucceed, not one military or naval Officer having given an Opinion in its Favour; and many of the greateſt in both Services having given their Opinion directly againſt it.

That as no Man of military experience had vouched for the Sufficiency of the Force, ſo no Man in the Commiſſariate would anſwer for its Subſiſtence from the Moment it left the Sea Coaſt; that therefore its Subſiſtence and its Operation were become incompatible.

To the Objection, that at this Rate the Americans might always reduce us to unreaſonable Terms, by the ſuppoſed Impoſſibility of reducing them by Force, he ſaid that he could not help the Difficulties which aroſe from Nature and the Conſtitution of Things; that he could not make America nearer to us than it is, or a Country of another Nature than what God has made it. The People who cannot contrive to reconcile their Quarrels, muſt ſuffer the Evils that happen to a divided Nation. That he was of Opinion, that there was no Diſhonour at all in any Kind of amicable Adjuſtment of domeſtic Quarrels; and that he would rather heal an Hundred Points, when it was Engliſhmen that gave and received, than a ſingle Point to a foreign Nation; and that we were in ſuch Circumſtances that we muſt yield to either one or the other.

Mr. Burke ſpoke for three Hours and an half, and was liſtened to with moſt profound and uninterrupted Attention. The motion made by Mr. Burke was, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to compoſe the preſent Troubles, and for quieting the Minds of his Majeſty's Subjects in America."

Mr. Burke then read to the Houſe a Bill which he had prepared, with ſuch Proviſions and Regulations as he judged equal to the Attainment of this moſt deſirable End, which we hope will be made public, as never could general Curioſity be excited by a dearer, or greater Intereſt.

Nov. 21. Numbers of Seamen are out of Employment at Port Glaſgow, Greenock, &c. owing to the Stagnation of the American Trade.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

Monday, November 20.

Deferred Mr. Alderman Oliver's Motion reſpecting America to Monday next.

Made a Progreſs on Ways and Means and the Supply; and proceed again on Wedneſday.

Deferred the further Conſideration of the Nova Scotia Memorial to Thurſday.

Lord North made a Motion to the following Purport: For Leave to bring in a Bill to cut off all Intercourſe between Great-Britain and the Colonies of America, now in actual Rebellion, ſo long as they ſhall continue in Rebellion, and to repeal the Boſton Port-Bill, the Fiſhery Bills, and another Bill paſſed laſt Seſſions againſt the Americans; and to authorize his Majeſty's naval Commanders to ſeize all Shipping belonging to America as lawful Prizes. He made a very long Speech, to ſhew the Propriety and Neceſſity of this Meaſure.

Mr. Charles Fox propoſed an Amendment, viz. to leave out that Part of the Motion, which propoſes to cut off all Intercourſe with the Americans. A warm debate enſued: Sir George Hay ſpoke next in Support of the whole Motion.

Mr. T. Townſend cenſured the Severity and bad Policy of thus declaring War againſt the Colonies, at the Moment Adminiſtration would have it believed in the Houſe, that they were inclined to Peace.

General Conway alſo ſpoke againſt it, the Attorney General near two Hours for it, and Mr. Burke againſt it.

At Half after Ten the Houſe divided, when the Numbers were for Lord North's Motion 192, againſt it 64.

IRELAND.

Belfaſt, November 4. A general meeting of the principal inhabitants, at the Town-houſe, to conſider of an addreſs or petition to his Majeſty, was this day held at noon (George Black, Eſq; in the chair) when a motion was made, and ſeconded, that "An humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, from the merchants, traders and principal inhabitants of Belfaſt, ſtating their grievances and apprehenſions, reſulting from the preſent unnatural ſtate of things; their concern, as members of the Britiſh empire, for its preſent diſturbed and endangered ſtate; their feelings, as men, for the horrors of civil war, now raging in America; their hopes in the royal mercy for a ſpeedy termination of theſe; and their prayers for a reſtoration of the old conſtitutional ſyſtem." Which being agreed to, without a diſſenting voice, a ſuitable addreſs was produced, and ſigned by almoſt every perſon preſent; and after ſuch as were not preſent have had an opportunity of ſigning it, it is to be tranſmitted to his Majeſty.

Monday the firſt, and Tueſday the ſecond diviſion of the fifteenth regiment of foot marched from the barracks for Corke, in order to embark for America.

Limerick, Nov. 6. This morning the 20th regiment marched for Dublin; the 15th is on the road to this city, to be ready to embark at Corke the beginning of December. It is thought one of the regiments coming from England will be ordered to this garriſon.

Corke, Nov. 9. We are informed that orders have been iſſued for the ſix tranſports, with the 28th and part of the 46th regiments on board, to return here, and the men to be diſembarked, in conſequence of a diſcovery made by Lord North, that this is rather a dangerous time of the year to ſend troops to Quebec.

Nov. 16. Capt. Thomas, of the Clibborn, on his Paſſage from St. Ubes, ſpoke with the Ship Loving Peggy, Hezekiah Magruder, Maſter, from Maryland, laden with Tobacco for London, about 7 Leagues from Cape Clear, 48 Days out from the Capes of Virginia, in Diſtreſs, having loſt her Tiller, and being out of Candles, both which Capt. Thomas ſupplied him with.

Dublin, Nov. 22. Six Thouſand Heſſian Troops are certainly ordered to this Kingdom; the Meſſage from the King to the Houſe of Commons is prepared.—The American War is the Plea for this *bold Stroke*. Liberty! take Care; you now ſtand in imminent Danger.—A foreign Army, to awe the Subjects of Great-Britain, is an Attempt at arbitrary Power which ſhould make every real Friend to the Conſtitution tremble.

Nov. 24. By a Letter from Caſtle Townſend, that came by Yeſterday's Poſt, we are informed, that the Bows and a great Part of the Deck of a large Veſſel were diſcovered at Skiddy's Iſland, at the Mouth of the Harbour, on Sunday the 12th Inſtant, a Man was dead on the Foredeck, under a Heap of Cordage, his Leg broke, and bleeding freſh; it was ſuppoſed that ſhe was wrecked on Saturday Night the 11th inſtant, on the Stags, which proved to be ſo; for on Monday Afternoon a Kinſale Fiſhing-boat came into the Harbour, and brought an Account that there was a Man on the Stags who called and made Signs for Help, but the Kinſale Man not having a ſmall Boat, and the Sea high, could not get near him; that Evening a Boat was ſent out, but the Surf on the Rocks being very high, and too late, nothing could be done, but reported that there were five Perſons alive on the naked Rocks; the next Morning a Pinnace was ſent out with a choſen Crew, who were fortunate enough to bring four on Shore, the Captain, Mate, and two common Men, the fifth died the Night before; the four are all likely to do well, having been taken particular Care of. The Veſſel proves to be the Abby, of Liverpool, from Virginia, with 20 Hogſheads of Tobacco, 1200 Barrels of Tar, and ſome Staves, the Captain's Name Herbert. Theſe unfortunate Men were thrown on the lower Stags, which are waſhed over every Tide when the Sea runs high. The Captain, a ſtout able Man, ſatisfied that he with the reſt muſt periſh if he remained there, on Sunday Afternoon ſwam about 40 Yards, to a high Rock, where his Situation was better, as he could walk about dry, and what was of moſt Conſequence, from whence he could be ſeen, which ſaved his and the Lives of his Companions.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

Thurſday, November 23. *Sir John Blaquiere* preſented to the Houſe a Meſſage from his Excellency, ſignifying that "he had his Majeſty's Commands to acquaint the "Houſe, that as the preſent exigencies of affairs requi- "red ſending an additional Number of Troops to Ame- "rica, he had the firmeſt Reliance on the Loyalty of his "faithful Commons of Ireland, to admit his ſending "abroad a Number of the Troops on this Eſtabliſhment, "not exceeding 4000 Men, which ſhall no longer conti- "nue a Charge on this Kingdom, but be immediately on "their leaving the ſame *in the Pay of Great-Britain.*"

"And to ſhew his Majeſty's gracious Regard for the "Safety and Defence of this Kingdom, if the Parlia- "ment ſhall deſire it, he will replace the ſaid 4000 Men "with an equal Number of foreign Proteſtants (Subjects "of the Prince of Brunſwick and the Prince of Heſſe "Caſſel) to be continued here, *in the Pay of Great-Bri- "tain*, as ſoon as his Majeſty ſhall be enabled to ſend "them, by his Parliament of Ireland."

This Meſſage was read again by the Speaker, and ordered on the Journals of the Houſe.

Sir John Blaquiere moved, that the Houſe do on Saturday next reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to take his Excellency's Meſſage into Conſideration.

Saturday, November 25.

The Houſe was called over, and reſolved into a committee to take into conſideration his Excellency's meſſage, and the inſtruction to conſider on the beſt mode of defence for this kingdom. Mr. Malone in the chair.

The order for going into the committee, his Excellency's meſſage, and the order for the inſtruction were read.

Sir Archibald Acheſon roſe, and made many eulogiums on his Majeſty, whom, he ſaid, we ought to look upon as the father of a much-favoured people, and then propoſed to offer two reſolutions, but they not being put into proper form, were handed to Mr. Vice Treaſurer; and as they took ſome time to arrange, Mr. Ogle ſaid the committee had better adjourn till the reſolutions were drawn. At length they were produced, in ſubſtance as follows:

"1. Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that in the preſent exigence of affairs a number of troops, not exceeding *four thouſand*, out of the number of *twelve thouſand*, voted as neceſſary to be kept in Ireland for the defence thereof, be ſpared for his Majeſty's ſervice abroad, provided that from their quitting this kingdom they ſhall be of no charge to the nation."

"2. Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a number of foreign Proteſtant troops, not exceeding *four thouſand*, be received into this kingdom to replace the like number ſent abroad for the ſecurity and defence thereof, provided they ſhall be of no charge to the nation."

Having read theſe two reſolutions, Sir Archibald Acheſon moved the committee to agree with the firſt.

Colonel Roſs ſeconded the motion, and obſerved, this meaſure would be a ſaving to the nation of 85,000l. a-year.

Mr. Hellen ſaid, the meſſage was the moſt reſpectful that ever came from a ſovereign to his people. That it confirmed and allowed the compact for keeping 12,000 men here at all times, and that it ſhould not be violated by withdrawing one of thoſe men, without the concurrence of parliament; and was a pledge that the men requeſted of the houſe would be returned to the nation as ſoon as the exigency ſhall ceaſe. This naturally led to an enquiry whether the exigency was ſufficiently great to warrant this requiſition: That it was ſo, he endeavoured to prove, from the preſent ſtate of American affairs. He then entered into the praiſe of the foreign troops intended to be ſent here, obſerving they were ſome of the beſt in Germany, who had fought along with our forces, and with them had ſhewed their firmneſs and bravery on the plains of Minden. By admitting thoſe troops, our ſecurity was the ſame, and our expence conſiderably leſs. Some gentlemen, ſaid he, may poſſibly aſk, if theſe troops are ſo good, why they were not ſent to America, and the Britiſh and Iriſh troops kept at home? to this it might be anſwered, that Great Britain was willing to ſhew the ſame arm that protected America, while ſhe was dutiful, was able to chaſtiſe her when ſhe was ſeditious.

Mr. Ponſonby allowed that we ought to ſupport Great-Britain, if it can be done with *Juſtice*, *Prudence* and *Humanity*. That if the troops were ſent abroad without aſking our conſent, then we ſhould not be made parties in the quarrel. But if we give our conſent, we ſhall ſhew we take a determined part againſt America. To do ſo would be contrary to *Juſtice*, for we have had no parliamentary proof of the delinquency of America, or the ſtate of the preſent troubles; all we know of either being derived from news-papers. We know, indeed, that the Americans were dutiful and contented till the Stamp-act was paſſed, for the purpoſe of internal taxation. At this they murmured, this they oppoſed; but as ſoon as it was repealed they cheerfully returned to their duty, and ſo would they do now, if the ſame expedient was uſed. To take a part againſt America would be contrary to *prudence*, for if we aſſiſt to puniſh them for reſiſting againſt being taxed by the Britiſh Parliament, we furniſh a precedent againſt ourſelves, if ever the like occaſion ſhould happen. It would be alſo imprudent to admit theſe foreign troops; they are not freemen, but ſubjects to arbitrary government, and will not regard us as their maſter if we do not pay them, for ſoldiers always look up to the hand that pays them. As this meaſure is contrary to *juſtice* and *prudence*, ſo is it alſo to *humanity*, for what can be more inhuman than to ſend our friends, our relations, men we have converſed and eat and drank with, to expoſe them to the dangers of ſea and battle, whilſt foreigners live here at eaſe and ſafety; and he aſked, was it not *inhumanity* to make widows and orphans of our country women and children, only to ſpare thoſe of ſtrangers.

[*This Debate being long will be concluded in our next.*]

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 3.

Six white men and four negroes, laſt week, landed near to Mr. Narſworthy's, in Iſle of Wight county, in order to carry off ſome ſheep which they knew were on the plantation, and likewiſe to ſeize Mr. Narſworthy, for whoſe ranſom they expected a large quantity of ſtock. A negroe man, who happened to be in the yard, diſcovering a negroe dreſſed in the uniform of the 14th regiment, immediately went and informed his maſter that ſome of the Governor's men were landed; he diſpatched the ne-

groe to a guard, who were ſtationed at a ſmall diſtance; they purſued them, took the negroe in uniform, and drove the others into their boat without any ſtock.

We hear that Lord Dunmore is under terrible apprehenſions, leſt the inhabitants on the ſea coaſts and rivers ſhould move off with their ſtocks and grain; and that he has endeavonred to prevent this by an artful proclamation, encouraging them to ſtay where they are.

A few days ago a ſchooner from Hingham, New-England, bound in here for a load of corn, was taken by a tender, and carried into Norfolk.

A new brig, the property of Mr. Michael Chriſtian, of Northampton, juſt arrived from the Weſt-Indies with 3000 buſhels of ſalt, &c. was drove aſhore off the mouth Cherriſtones, and burnt by the people of the Liverpool's tender, after ſtripping her of all her ſails, rigging, &c. They have likewiſe taken a quantity of ſtock off Hog-Iſland, on the Eaſtern Shore; and on the ſame day poſſeſſed themſelves of a brig belonging to Mr. Cornelius Calvert, arrived from Glaſgow in ballaſt, with 200 guineas on board.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 1.

Laſt Monday one of the Continental Cruizers got into a harbour to the eaſtward, after having been chaſed by the Lively man of war, who fired about 170 ſhot at her.

A wood veſſel, bound to Boſton, was taken by one of our Cruizers this week in the Bay.

NEW-YORK, February 8.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel (now Brigadier General) Arnold, dated Camp before Quebec, Jan. 6, 1776.

"Before this reaches you, I make no doubt you will have heard of our misfortune of the 31ſt ult. and will be anxious for my ſafety. I ſhould have wrote you before, but a continual hurry of buſineſs has prevented me: The command of the army, by the death of my truly great and good friend General Montgomery, devolved on me; a taſk I find too heavy under my preſent circumſtances. I received a wound by a ball through my left leg, at the time I had gained the firſt battery, at the Lower Town, which by the loſs of blood rendered me very weak. As ſoon as the main body came up, with ſome aſſiſtance, I returned to the Hoſpital, near a mile, on foot, being obliged to draw one leg after me, and great part of the way under the continual fire of the enemy from the walls, at no greater diſtance than 50 yards. I providentially eſcaped, though ſeveral were ſhot down at my ſide.—I ſoon learned the death of our General, who attacked the town at the ſide oppoſite to me: He behaved heroically—marched up in the face of their cannon, and when he had nearly gained the paſs—received the fatal ſhot—or the town would have been ours. This occaſioned the diſaſter that afterwards happened to my detachment, which, after the general defeat, had the whole garriſon to encounter, under every diſadvantage of ground, &c. to return was impoſſible, as the rout was within 50 yards, and expoſed to the fire of the whole garriſon, who had brought ſeveral field pieces out of one of the gates, which our people would have been obliged to paſs. In this ſituation they maintained their ground near three hours, but being overpowered with numbers, were obliged at laſt to lay down their arms; about 300, including Capt. Lamb of New-York, and part of the Train, were taken priſoners, and as near as I can judge about 60 killed and wounded. Capt. Oſwald is among the priſoners, he was with me in a ſelected party of about 25, who attacked the firſt battery: He behaved gallantly, and gained much honour. The priſoners are uſed politely, and ſupplied with every thing the garriſon affords. Governor Carleton ſent to let me know, that the ſoldiers baggage, if I pleaſed, might be ſent to them, which I ſhall immediately ſend. Though the enemy now are double our number, they have as yet made no attempt to come out. We are as well prepared to receive them, as we can poſſibly be in our preſent ſituation, divided at a diſtance of two miles. I expect General Wooſter from Montreal in a few days with a reinforcement.—I hope we ſhall be properly ſupported with troops by the Congreſs. I have no thoughts of leaving this proud town, until I firſt enter it in triumph. My wound has been exceeding painful, but is now eaſy, and the Surgeons aſſure me will be well in 8 weeks. I know you will be anxious for me.—That providence which has carried me through ſo many dangers is ſtill my protection. I am in the way of my duty, and know no fear."

Extract of another Letter from the ſame, dated Jan. 14.

"The charge which has devolved upon me has been a moſt arduous taſk; our laſt diſaſter ſo diſheartened the troops, that I have had the greateſt difficulty to keep them together. Our whole force ſince the attack amounts to no more than 700 men. We were for ſome time in expectation of an attack from the garriſon, which conſiſted of 1500, but they have as yet thought proper to continue in their ſtrong hold; we have effectually blockaded them up. General Wooſter, whom I for ſome time expected, acquaints me he cannot leave Montreal, but will ſend me a reinforcement as ſoon as poſſible. Our duty has been extremely hard and fatiguing in this inclement climate, where the ſnow is now four feet deep on a level; but what cannot ſoldiers do, who are fighting for liberty and their country?—I make no doubt of a large reinforcement being ſent us as early as poſſible, and of being in Quebec before the ſpring."

The two armies from Connecticut and New-Jerſey are arrived in town.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas's.

"The Schooner Hope, Captain Thomas Cunningham, on the 7th December ſailed from Turks-Iſland for New-York, and on the 17th was within 30 hours ſail of that place, but the wind being contrary, and the people ſick, on the 25th bore away for St. Euſtatia, where he arrived the 17th of January.

"From good authority we hear that 8000 troops are arrived at Martinico, that every Merchant ſhip from France brings from 25 to 50 ſoldiers, that a fleet is daily expected there with 3000 men more; and that 5000 more are arrived at Guadaloupe, and 8000 at the Cape. The intention of the French is, we hear, to let the Engliſh troops arrive in America, and then to open the ball, which it is ſuppoſed will be no very pleaſing one to the Windward iſlands and Jamaica. I make no doubt but the French will be the means of bringing Europe and America to a reconciliation in three months, which I heartily wiſh may be done on honourable terms to both parties."

Extract of a letter from the Weſt-Indies, Jan. 15, 1776.

"I ſuppoſe that France will make an excurſion in your favour in the ſpring, as we are well aſſured that Martinico and Gaudaloupe have lately been reinforced with 10,000 men, and are ſtrengthening with new works."

Stratford, in Connecticut, January 30, 1776.

Laſt Lord's day was baptized the ſeventh ſon of the Rev. Mr. Wetmore, Miniſter of the Goſpel in that place, by the name of RICHARD MONTGOMERY, out of grateful reſpect to the immortal memory of that brave Hero, who fell in his country's cauſe before the walls of Quebec; and whoſe immature death is juſtly and univerſally lamented by all the true ſons of liberty in *America*. This child, who has aſſumed the honour of his amiable name, was born about the time that intrepid General yielded up *his* precious life, and was dreſſed at baptiſm in his livery, blue and buff, with a black feather on his cap, and a mourning token on his arm.

Feb. 10. Yeſterday arrived here a tranſport, with a number of troops on board; it is ſaid there is a man of war and more tranſports below, as a conſiderable firing was heard at the Narrows yeſterday afternoon.

By a letter from an officer in the Continental army before Quebec, dated Jan. 20, we learn, that Gen. Carleton ſallied out with a party to attack our hoſpital, on which our people engaged them, and drove them into the town, killed 16 of the enemy, and took 12 priſoners. Our loſs was only 4 killed, and 3 taken priſoners.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 14.

We hear that among other honours decreed to the memory of GENERAL MONTGOMERY, by the Honourable *Continental Congreſs*, they have appointed a FUNERAL ORATION; which is to be compoſed by Dr. SMITH, and will be delivered on Monday next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

A Dublin Paper of November 24, contains the following Paragraph:

"*This Day a Propoſition is to be made in the Houſe of Commons, to ſend out of this Kingdom* 4000 real *effective Men, to be ſupplied by a like Number of German Hirelings. This Meaſure was kept a Secret till three Days before the horrid Propoſal was to be made, leſt there ſhould be Time to expreſs the national Indignation, and to addreſs our Repreſentatives. But, however our Parliament may have yielded in other Matters, they will ſurely conſider well before they paſs a Vote ſo contrary to Juſtice and Humanity.*"

At a meeting of the ſubſcribers of the *Philadelphia Society for aſſiſting diſtreſſed Priſoners*, the following gentlemen were elected Managers, Joſeph Allen, Chriſtopher Marſhall, Iſaac Howell, Chriſtopher Ludwick, Richard Wells, Benjamin Shoemaker, Joſeph Paſchall, Benjamin Marſhall, Joſeph Stanſbury, Benjamin Poultney, Richard Humphreys, Samuel Sanſom; Treaſurer, Thomas Moore.

To the Honourable the COMMITTEE of SAFETY of the Province of Pennſylvania.

The PETITION of the COMMITTEE OF PRIVATES OF THE ASSOCIATION, belonging to the City and Liberties of Philadelphia,

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT as it is of the utmoſt conſequence, in the proſecution of our preſent moſt righteous oppoſition to tyranny and arbitrary power, that none be commiſſioned as officers in the Continental ſervice, but thoſe who manifeſt the moſt ſincere and warm attachment to the cauſe of liberty, and as the Honourable Continental Congreſs has entruſted the appointment of all inferior, and the recommendation of all ſuperior officers, for this province to this Honourable Board, your petitioners do pray this Honourable Board to appoint or recommend none, but ſuch as have ſigned the articles of aſſociation given out by the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Freemen of this province, ſeeing this ought at this time to be conſidered as the ſtrongeſt mark of attachment to the cauſe which our preſent circumſtances will admit of.

As your petitioners have the pleaſure to aſſure this Honourable Board that the ſigning the articles of aſſociation aforeſaid is become very general in the city and diſtricts, and like to be univerſal among thoſe who have heretofore aſſociated, and as the aſſociation is principally compoſed of tradeſmen, and others, who earn their living by their induſtry, they do further pray this Honourable Board, that ſuch of them as may be capable of performing ſuch public works as this Honourable Board may have in charge to ſee executed, and have ſigned the aſſociation aforeſaid, may be employed, in preference to all others, and that ſuch works may be as equally diſtributed among the ſigners of the aſſociation as conveniently can.

The propriety of this application your petitioners humbly conceive will ſpeak for itſelf, and as they aſſure themſelves that this Honourable Board will conſider the aſſociators who ſign the articles as better to be depended on, and more worthy of encouragement, than thoſe who do not, they take the liberty to requeſt this Honourable Board to ſhew them theſe marks of their favour and countenance. And your petitioners will pray, &c.

Signed, on behalf of the Committee of Privates,

SAMUEL SIMPSON, *Chairman.*

IN COMMITTEE of SAFETY.

Philadelphia, February 5, 1776.

THE Petition from the Committee of Privates being read, this Board reſolved, That the matters therein prayed are reaſonable and proper, and this Committee will pay a due regard to the ſame.

Extract from the Minutes,

WILLIAM GOVETT, *Secretary.*

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, NEW-JERSEY.

Brunſwick, February 5, 1776.

On motion made, Reſolved unanimouſly, That all County or Town Committees within this province exert themſelves to prevent any veſſel within their ſeveral diſtricts taking in any lading, or departing therewith from any port in this province, contrary to the general Aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs; unleſs the maſter of ſuch veſſel produce a ſpecial licence therefor, duly authenticated from ſaid Congreſs, agreeable to a ſubſequent reſolve thereof, or from the Congreſs or Committee of Safety of this province, ſigned by the Preſident or Vice-Preſident: And alſo particularly attend to all imports into this colony, that the reſolutions of the Continental Congreſs be duly obſerved; and that the militia of this province do give all neceſſary aſſiſtance to ſaid Committees in their exertions abovementioned, when called upon for that purpoſe.—And it is hereby recommended to the officers of the Continental troops, which are or may be in this colony, alſo to aſſiſt in the above meaſures when thereto particularly requeſted by the Committees aforeſaid.

And it is further *Reſolved*, That no County or Town Committee within this province preſume to grant any licence or permit for the exportation of any produce, proviſion, lumber, or merchandize whatſoever, contrary to the aforeſaid general Aſſociation; and that a copy of the foregoing Reſolves be immediately tranſmitted to the Printers at New-York and Philadelphia, to be inſerted in the public papers. *A true copy from the minutes,*

WILLIAM PATTERSON, Secretary.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER.

Kingwood, Hunterdon County, Feb. 5, 1776.

WHEREAS Nathaniel Blinko, merchant, of the townſhip of Kingwood aforeſaid, hath extorted upon his merchandize from time to time, contrary to the Reſolves of the Hon. Continental Congreſs, though often admoniſhed to the contrary by the members of this board, when he hath declared that he would aſk what he pleaſed, in ſpite of the Committee; therefore *Reſolved*, That we will break off all dealings or commerce with the ſaid Nathaniel Blinko, and hold him up as an enemy to the glorious ſtruggles for American liberty; and we requeſt that none may deal with him, on pain of being treated in the ſame manner. *By order of the Committee,*

WILLIAM COOLBAGH, Clerk.

*** *The Members of the Committee of the County of Lancaſter are deſired to be punctual in their Attendance at the Court-houſe, in the Borough of Lancaſter, on Tueſday, the 27th Day of February inſtant, agreeable to Adjournment at their general Meeting in November laſt.*

Lancaſter, Feb. 10. GEO. ROSS, Chairman.

¶¶ The Committee of Privates are deſired to meet next Saturday evening, at ſix o'clock, in Mr. Thorne's ſchool.

Philadelphia, February 12, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE thouſand ACRES of very good LAND, ſituate near the Great Swamp, about 4 miles from Trumbower's Tavern, in Richland townſhip, Bucks county, about 650 acres of it are cleared, on which are 11 tenements; the houſes, gardens, and orchards are well formed and in good order; about 250 acres of meadow are already made, and as much more may be made at a very eaſy expence, as Tohicken creek runs through the body of the tract, and is very ſuitable for water-works.

Alſo, One hundred ACRES of uncultivated LAND, in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 5 miles from the city. The ſoil is rich and well timbered; a creek runs through the tract, which renders it very convenient for meadows, as well as water-works; Haverford roads runs through this tract. For terms of ſale, and other neceſſary information, enquire of

ANDREW ALLEN.

A PERSON well qualified to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, and the moſt uſeful parts of the mathematics, and who can give clear teſtimonials of his ſobriety and induſtry, may hear of employment, by applying to ISRAEL PEMBERTON, in Philadelphia, who hath a likely SERVANT MAN, fit for country buſineſs, to diſpoſe of.

Philadelphia, February 10, 1776.

THE partnerſhip of CORNMAN and BARGE being nearly expired, all perſons indebted to them are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, to prevent trouble; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid. They have a ſmall quantity of loaf and lump ſugar, and ſugar candy, to diſpoſe of, at their ſtore, the corner of Fifth-ſtreet, in Market-ſtreet. CORNMAN and BARGE. *T.b.c.*

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the Firſt of March,

THE plantation, late belonging to John Chandler, ſituate in Blockley townſhip, near the Corporation Ferry, on Schuylkill, containing 180 acres, 12 of which are well improved marſh, and about the ſame quantity good upland meadow. For terms, apply to W. HAMILTON. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Tueſday, the 5th of March next, at the late dwelling-houſe of Iſaac Taylor, deceaſed, in Lower-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county,

A SMALL plantation or tract of land, containing about 60 acres, whereon is erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, with 4 rooms on a floor, a good ſpring-houſe near the door, a good barn and ſtables, about 7 acres of excellent watered meadow, and a good young orchard, containing near 7 acres of exceeding good fruit, the remainder good tillable land and woodland; the whole in good repair; the ſaid place is within 2 miles of Oxford church, on Frankford road, and about 10 miles from Philadelphia, near ſeveral griſt and merchant-mills and places of worſhip. The conditions of ſale will be made known, at the time and place of ſale, by SARAH TAYLOR, and ABRAHAM TAYLOR, Adminiſtrat.

N. B. The ſale to begin at one o'clock. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may view the premiſes, by applying to the Adminiſtrat. on ſaid place. ‡

MATTHIAS and GEORGE GRAEFF,

HATTERS, in the Borough of Lancaſter,

TAKE this method of acquainting the public in general, and their friends in particular, that they have entered into copartnerſhip, and intend to carry on the ſaid trade, at the ſame houſe and ſhop heretofore occupied by the ſaid MATTHIAS, in Queen-ſtreet, at the corner of Orange-ſtreet, in the ſaid Borough; where may be had all ſorts of hats, both fine and coarſe, made in the beſt manner, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

The ſaid *Matthias* requeſts all thoſe indebted to him, either by bonds, notes, or book-account, whoſe debts hath been due above ſix months, to ſettle and diſcharge their reſpective debts, otherwiſe he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of compelling them, as the law directs.

He hath alſo for ſale, at the ſaid place, for caſh only, ſome gold and ſilver trimmings, and a quantity of all ſorts of common Hatter's trimmings, fit for fine and coarſe hats; likewiſe a quantity of dye-ſtuff, ſuch as verdigreaſe, copperas, galls, and logwood. *January* 20, 1776. ‖ S W.

February 12, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HUGH BOWES, late of the city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be paid by CHARLOTTE BOWES, Executrix. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by bills, bonds, book-debts, or any other accounts, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment to JOHN CRAWFORD, of the townſhip of Warrington, in the county of Bucks, who is properly empowered to ſettle, receive, and give receipts for the ſame, by MATTHEW KNOX. †

Philadelphia, January 28, 1776.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, a black roan Mare, about 14 hands high, about 8 years old, paces and trots, the hair worn off both her ſides with the girth, ſhod all round, a ſpeck in one of her eyes. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by VALENTINE BOYER, Butcher. ¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the paſture of Joſeph Aſhbridge, in Cheſter, the 29th of Auguſt, a ſorrel Mare, about 15 or 16 hands high, 8 years old, neither brand nor earmark, a white ſpot on her off ſhoulder, a ſcar on one of her hip bones, which may be eaſily diſcovered by examining a few white hairs in her forehead, and a ſnip or white ſpot on her noſe, about the ſize of a penny or leſs, and, if not miſtaken, ſome whitiſh ſpots on her back, occaſioned by the ſaddle; her mane and foretop light, but part of her mane wore off with a collar, ſhe has a middling heavy ſwitch tail; her carriage middling lofty; paces and trots, but moſt apt to pace in good roads; it is thought ſhe is with foal. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, if ſtolen, ſo as the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and for the mare only Eight Dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by RICHARD DOWNING, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county. ‖ 3 M.

Northern Liberties, February 10, 1776.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living with Mr. Joſhua Fiſher, and Sons, on their plantation on Schuylkill, upon the 27th of November laſt, a large white SOW, with ſeveral black ſpots upon her. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold, one month from the date, to pay charges.

Taken up two BATTOES, one of them very old, claſped on the corners of the ſtern with iron claſps, and has a ſmall piece of chain hung to her. The other is a ſmall one, has been payed with tar or blubber. The owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away, or elſe they will be ſold to pay charges. JAMES CUTHBERT. ¶

Notwithſtanding theſe advantages, by their ignorance, negligence, and want of conduct, our arms have been diſgraced; upwards of ten thouſand of the flower of our army, with an immenſe artillery, under four Generals of reputation, and backed with a great naval force, have been miſerably blockaded in one ſea port town, and after repeated and obſtinate battles, in which ſuch numbers of our braveſt men have fallen, the Britiſh forces have not been able to penetrate one mile into the country, which they were ſent to ſubdue; important fortreſſes are ſeized, the governors are driven from their provinces, and it is doubtful whether at this moment we are in poſſeſſion of a ſingle town in all North-America. Whether we conſider its extent or its commerce, England has loſt half its empire in one campaign. Nor can we impute the miſconduct of miniſters to mere inability, nor to their ignorance of the ſtate of America, upon which they attempt to juſtify themſelves; for while ſome members of adminiſtration confeſs they were deceived, as to the ſtrength and condition of the provinces, we have from others received official information, that the inſufficiency of the navy was concealed from parliament, and part of adminiſtration, from a fear of not receiving ſupport from its members: We cannot therefore conſent to an addreſs, which may deceive his Majeſty, and the public, into a belief of the confidence of this Houſe in the preſent miniſters, who have deceived parliament, diſgraced the nation, loſt the Colonies, and involved us in a civil war againſt our cleareſt intereſts; and upon the moſt unjuſtifiable grounds, wantonly ſpilling the blood of thouſands of our fellow ſubjects.

TORRINGTON,	MANCHESTER,
FITZWILLIAM,	DEVONSHIRE,
ARCHER,	CHEDWORTH,
THANET,	BOYLE,
CHOLMONDELEY,	CRAVEN,
KING,	SCARBOROUGH,
PORTLAND,	EFFINGHAM,
STAMFORD,	ROCKINGHAM,
PONSONBY,	RICHMOND.
ABINGDON,	

CAMBRIDGE, February 1.

Laſt Thurſday morning, Captain Manly, being on a cruize in the Bay, diſcovered a ſhip a league or two S. E. of Boſton light-houſe, he immediately gave chace to, and took her within ſight of the ſhips in Boſton harbour. He then ſtood for a ſnow, which he eſpied off Cohaſſet, and ſoon coming up to her, ſhe ſtruck to him without heſitation. Juſt as Captain Manly had manned his laſt prize, a ſchooner of eight carriage guns, with many ſwivels, and full of men, convoying two little proviſion veſſels from Halifax, came up, and began an engagement with Captain Manly; but being ſoon convinced of her error, ſhe ſheared off for Boſton.—Captain Manly would undoubtedly have taken her alſo, with the two proviſion veſſels, had not his crew (which was at firſt much ſhort of the complement) been weakened by manning the two prizes. In the engagement, his gunner was wounded, and his rigging ſomething damaged. We have not heard what loſs the enemy ſuſtained. Both of the prizes, which were loaded with coal from Whitehaven, in England, Captain Manly got ſafe into Plymouth the enſuing night.

It is ſaid about 100 ſail of tranſports may be ſoon expected on the coaſt from England.

Laſt Tueſday an expreſs arrived from Canada, with diſpatches for his Excellency the General, dated the 15th ult.—We have the pleaſure to hear that our army, notwithſtanding the loſs ſuſtained in the unfortunate attack upon Quebec, ſtill continues the blockade of that city; and that we have good grounds to hope that the reduction of that capital will be compleated before ſpring, as we have authentic intelligence that reinforcements from various quarters have been poured in to the aſſiſtance of our brave little army.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 14.

IN COMMITTEE, *January* 25, 1776.

The preſent Committee having been choſen to ſerve till the 16th day of February, and no longer, recommend to the Freeholders and Electors of the City and Liberties, to meet at the State houſe on that day at ten o'clock, before noon, to proceed to the election by ballot of a new Committee, to conſiſt of 100 members, viz. for the City 76, for the Northern Liberties 12, and for Southwark 12, who are to ſerve for ſix months.

And that the election may be conducted agreeable to the intention of the Congreſs in their reſolution directing a committee to be choſen in every city, &c. "by perſons having a right to vote for repreſentatives in aſſembly," the committee recommend to the electors in the ſeveral wards and diſtricts, that they meet on the 15th of ſaid month, between the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon, in their reſpective wards and diſtricts, to chooſe an inſpector from each, to ſuperintend the general election. And the following Gentlemen are appointed to attend and conduct the proceedings, at the houſes herein mentioned, in the different wards and liberties, and to notify the perſons choſen thereof, viz.

Northern Liberties, at Jeremiah Bakers; Major Coats, Capt. Williams.

Mulberry Ward, at Peter Hayes; G. Schloſſer, J. Shreiner.

Upper Delaware, at the New-Ferry; Capt. Furman, S. Maſſey.

North ward, at Razer's; Capt. Wilcocks, B. Harbeſon.

High-ſtreet, at Whitebread's; Major Bayard, W. Ball.

Middle ward, at ———; B. Marſhal, J. Creſſon.

South ward, at M. Duff's; S. Delaney, J. Read.

Lower Delaware, at Robert Turner's; Captain Pryor, C. Maſſey.

Cheſtnut ward, at Capt. Bradford's book-ſtore; Col. Dean, Capt. Bradford.

Walnut ward, at the Fiſh-houſe; Capt. Willing, J. Millegan.

Dock ward, at Allen Moore's; Capt. Moulder, J. Wetheril.

Southwark, at ——; Capt. Alexander, S. Engles.

To the Inſpectors ſo choſen it is alſo recommended, that they meet at the State-houſe one hour before the general election ſhall begin, and make choice of three reputable Freeholders to aſſiſt in conducting the election, agreeable to the laws of this province; and of ſo many Clerks as may be deemed to be neceſſary: The ſaid Inſpectors, Judges and Clerks, before they proceed to open the election, declaring upon their honour, in the preſence of at leaſt three of the abovementioned Ward Inſpectors, that they will ſuperintend this election during the continuance of it, and conduct it to the beſt of their judgment, and, as near as may be, according to the act of Aſſembly for regulating elections, &c. paſſed 25 Geo. 2. And that if any perſon ſhall offer a vote, who is not known to ſome one of them to have a right to vote, they will require of him inſtead of an oath, a ſolemn declaration upon honour of his having a right to vote for members of Aſſembly; and inform him, at the ſame time, that if it ſhall appear hereafter that he has declared falſely, he ſhall be publicly advertiſed in the News-papers, as having abuſed and inſulted his diſtreſſed country.

The inſpectors ſhall then proceed to receive the votes of the freeholders &c. qualified to vote for members of General Aſſembly within the limits aforeſaid; and having received all ſuch votes as may be offered, agreeable to the above regulations, ſhall about eight o'clock in the evening give the uſual notice, that the election will be cloſed in half an hour, and ſhall cloſe it accordingly, if no perſons qualified ſhall then appear to give a vote, or as ſoon after as they ſhall find no voters appear.

Having cloſed the election, and counted off the tickets carefully, and determined who are duly elected to be of ſaid Committee, the inſpectors and judges ſhall make out and certify two compleat liſts of the Committee ſo choſen, and deliver one to the printer of that news-paper, in which it can be firſt publiſhed, together with a requeſt to that Committee, to meet on the day of ſaid publication, at the Philoſophical Society's hall, at 5 o'clock, P. M. to proceed on the duty for which they were elected: The other copy to be given to the Chairman of the preſent Committee.

Agreeable to the inclination of the electors of the Northern Liberties and Southwark, it is propoſed that the members for the city, the Northern Liberties and Southwark, ſhall be ballotted for in three diſtinct tickets, by the electors of each diſtrict ſeverally.

By Order of the Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia,

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

In COMMITTEE of INSPECTION and OBSERVATION, February 5th, 1776.

Whereas the Continental Congreſs did lately reſolve, "That if any perſon ſhould be ſo loſt to all virtue and "regard for this country, as to refuſe to receive the "BILLS of CREDIT emitted by the authority of Con"greſs, or ſhould obſtruct or diſcourage the currency "thereof, and be convicted by the Committee of the "City, County or Diſtrict, where he ſhould reſide, ſuch "perſon ſhould be deemed, publiſhed and treated as an "enemy of his country, and be precluded from all trade "or intercourſe with the inhabitants of theſe Colonies." And whereas, JOHN DRINKER, Hatter, THOMAS and SAMUEL FISHER, of the houſe of Joſhua Fiſher and Sons, merchants, all of this city, having been charged with a breach of this reſolve, in refuſing to receive the above Bills of Credit in payment, appeared before this Committtee, acknowledged the truth of the charge, and alledged in their defence, ſcruples of conſcience thereupon, as being money emitted for the purpoſe of war.

This Committee, purſuant to the truſt repoſed in them, proceeded to conſider the charge and defence, and are of opinion, that if ſuch allegation was true, yet as the Congreſs have made no exception, and as ſuch conduct tends to ſubvert the moſt eſſential rights and liberties of their fellow citizens, and by deſtroying the means of defence, to expoſe their lives and properties to unavoidable ruin, it ought not to be admitted. But it appears to this Committee, by their own acknowledgments, that the above perſons have heretofore received, and do continue to receive Bills of Credit emitted in this and the neighbouring provinces, though frequently iſſued for the purpoſes of war, therefore ſuch objection is not well founded, or the preſent pretence conſiſtent with their former conduct.—This Committee, therefore (the parties having declared they did not mean to appeal to any other Board) do hold up to the world the ſaid JOHN DRINKER, THOMAS and SAMUEL FISHER, as ENEMIES to their Country, and PRECLUDED from all TRADE or INTERCOURSE with the inhabitants of theſe Colonies.

Ordered, that the above be publiſhed.

Extract from the minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, SEC.

Reading, January 30, 1776.

THE Committee of Berks county being juſtly alarmed at the attempts of the enemies of America in the different parts of this province, to depreciate the Continental Currency, and having received information that Gaius Dickenſon, a *public friend*, had been one of the inſtruments in propagating ſo fatal a meaſure. The Committee being determined to ſupport the ſaid currency, ſent for the ſaid Gaius Dickenſon, who, being brought before them, made the following declaration, which was voted ſatisfactory. Whereas I the ſubſcriber have unfortunately been guilty of endeavouring to depreciate the Continental Currency; but being now convinced and ſatisfied that ſuch a conduct is highly unbecoming the duty of an American, and tends immediately to obſtruct the meaſures calculated to preſerve the liberties of this country from the cruel and unrelenting oppreſſions of the Britiſh court, do moſt ſincerely acknowledge the heinouſneſs of ſuch offence, do beg pardon of my offended countrymen, and do alſo hereby ſolemnly engage and promiſe not to be guilty of a like offence in future, but to conform to ſuch meaſures as ſhall be adjudged neceſſary for the preſervation of the rights of America. Truſting and confiding that nothing will be expected from me, inconſiſtent with the religious principles of the ſociety with which I profeſs; and as a further attonement for my miſconduct, I requeſt this acknowledgment to be made public, in hopes it may deter others from committing the like offence. Witneſs my hand, this 30th day of the firſt month, in the year of our Lord 1776.

GAIUS DICKENSON.

At the ſame time one William Gilliland, who had been ſome time in confinement by order of the Committee, was brought up and diſcharged, after ſubſcribing the following acknowledgment of his miſconduct.—Whereas I the ſubſcriber have been ſo very wicked and abandoned, as to ſpeak at ſundry times diſreſpectfully of the Hon. the Continental Congreſs, and alſo have endeavoured to depreciate their currency, for which deteſtable conduct I have deſervedly been confined in the goal of this county, by the Committee of ſaid county, but being now fully convinced of the heinouſneſs and horrid tendency of ſuch conduct, do hereby in the fulleſt manner moſt ſincerely beg pardon of my juſtly incenſed countrymen, and do promiſe hereafter never to be guilty of the like, but in all inſtances to conform to ſuch rules and regulations as may be inſtituted by that very reſpectable body, for the preſervation of our invaluable, but invaded rights and liberties, and do further requeſt that this my acknowledgment may be made public, that others may be deterred from following my ſhameful and wicked practices. In witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand this thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſix.

WILLIAM GILLILAND.

By Order of the Committee,

MARK BIRD, Chairman.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away *from the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the ſecond day of ſecond-month,* 1776, *a ſervant woman, named Margaret Collands, about* 30 *years of age, of a dark complexion, has black hair, is above* 5 *feet high, ſhe ſtole and took with her two ſhifts and ſome caps, a red, white and yellow ſtriped cotton and worſted gown, a yellow and brown ſtriped lincey petticoat, an old yellow quilt, a half worn blue and brown petticoat, a reddiſh coloured worſted bonnet, a blue handkerchief with white ſpots, a lincey check apron, high-heeled ſhoes, and blue ſtockings with white feet and tops. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, *or by* ROBERT WOOD, *Parchment-maker, in Fifth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.* ¶ 6 w.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on Monday, the 29th of January laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living at the corner of Vine-ſtreet, in Fourth-ſtreet, a Dutch ſervant man, named *Philip Thiebout*, but may change it to *Philip Miller*, he ſpeaks broken Engliſh, very good French, is a butcher by trade, between 25 and 26 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a red face, very much marked with the ſmall-pox, and has black hair; had on, when he went away, a grey cloth jacket, leather breeches, bluiſh yarn ſtockings, good ſhoes, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by MICHAEL BOWER. ¶

In the Preſs, and will be publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible, and ſold by W. and T. BRADFORD, at the London Coffee-houſe, in Philadelphia,

A NEW EDITION OF

COMMON SENSE:

Addreſſed to the INHABITANTS of AMERICA, with large and intereſting additions by the author, as will be expreſſed at the time of publication, among which will be a ſeaſonable and friendly admonition to the people called QUAKERS.

Several hundreds are already beſpoke, 1000 for Virginia.

A German edition is likewiſe in the preſs. ¶

Trenton Ferry and Plantation.

WHEREON Mr. Renſſelaer Williams now lives, to be LETT for one or more years, together with the TAVERN, FARM, &c. uſually rented therewith, and to be entered upon the firſt day of March next. Any perſon of proper activity and ſpirit, ſuitable for ſuch a ſituation, and able to give good ſecurity for the rent, ſhall, upon application, receive all due encouragement; none other need apply. For terms, enquire of DANIEL COXE, Eſq; at Trenton, or Doctor REDMAN. in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

Four Years of an Engliſh Servant Girl's Time, ſuitable for either Town or Country. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

JAMES CLARK, and SON, Dyers in general,

BEG Leave to inform the Public, that they dye ſilk garments and ſkaine ſilk, all manner of colours, and dreſs them properly; they alſo dye cloths, ſhalloons, and all manner of woollen goods; mens clothes dry or wet ſcoured; likewiſe jeans, fuſtians, and all manner of cotton goods; cotton, linen, yarn, and worſteds, dyed blue, red, &c. ſcarlet cloaks cleaned and refreſhed in the colour; and many other things in the dying way, too tedious to mention here. Allowance given to thoſe that manufacture or ſell. Commiſſions from the country carefully obſerved. They purpoſe to dye black every Friday. Work received and delivered at their houſe, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, two doors from the Stair leading to the Crooked Billet.

N. B. The ſaid *James Clark* has a ſmall aſſortment of very good Shoes and Pumps, and ſome other Goods, which he will ſell upon reaſonable terms. ¶

Kennet Square, Cheſter County, January 1, 1776.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, yeſterday afternoon, a certain *John Crabb*, a native of Old England, ſerved ſome part of his time laſt ſummer in Philadelphia, profeſſes being ſomething of a groom; he is a chunky, clumſy, knock-kneed, pale ill-looking fellow; had on, when he went off, an old wool hat, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, a black cravat, a pair of cloth breeches, and outſide jacket, with cuffs, both of a lightiſh colour, a ſwanſkin under jacket, without ſleeves, brown home made ſtockings, and a pair of ſhoes of ſaddle leather, with remarkable thick ſoals. Though I have no great choice in ſeeing the fellow, yet, to prevent the bad example to others, I will give FORTY SHILLINGS reward, provided he is brought home, or ſecured for me in this, Philadelphia, or New-Caſtle county goal. JOSEPH MUSGRAVE. ¶

Imported (agreeable to the reſolves of the Continental Congreſs) and now ſelling cheap, for ready money, by

Lower-Merion, Philadelphia County, December 19, 1775.

STOLEN laſt night, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, A BAY MARE, about 11 years old, near 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſhod before, a natural pacer, no brand or ear-mark. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, ſo that I get her again, and ſecures the thief, ſhall have THREE POUNDS, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the mare only. The perſon ſuſpected of ſtealing ſaid mare is a young man that ſquints, and had on a blue coat, red jacket, leather breeches, white ſtockings, and a red ſurtout. ¶ STEPHEN GOODMAN.

JOHN SHIELDS, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

HAVING ſold off the principal part of his GOODS, propoſes to cloſe his ſales as quick as poſſible, by diſpoſing of the remainder on very low terms, for caſh; which conſiſt of the following articles, viz. Calimancoes, durants and tammies, of various colours; camblets and ſhaloons; black breeches patterns; ſtriped perſians and ſilk moreens; black India luteſtrings and ſattins; mohair, ſilk and hair and ſcarf twiſt; a neat aſſortment of flat, faſhionable death-head buttons; a few pieces of ſpotted and flowered lawns; ladies crooked and crambo horn combs; cambrick in patches; Mancheſter white filletting tape; quality bindings; wafers in pounds; Cape-May boys and mens mittens; blue, blue grey, and coloured broadcloths; a large aſſortment of plain, figured, ſilvered, and black ribbons; cinnamon, cloves and mace, &c. &c.

N. B. The ſaid SHIELDS takes this opportunity of requeſting all thoſe indebted to him, both in town and country, to make ſpeedy payment, otherwiſe he will be under the neceſſity of putting their accounts in ſuit. 4 W.

FOR SALE,

AN Extraordinary Piece of LAND, ſituate on Alloways-Creek, in Salem County, containing 125 Acres. There is a good Dwelling-houſe, with a Cellar under it, on the Premiſes. For Particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber, living in Dearfield, Cumberland County.

¶ SAMUEL WOOD.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

February 21, 1776. NUMB. 2461.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

DEBATES in the IRISH HOUSE of COMMONS,
continued from our laſt.

MR. *John Fitzgibbons* ſaid, before we took any part in a war, we ſhould examine whether it was juſt. He then entered into a recapitulation of all that had paſſed between Great-Britain and her colonies from the laſt war to the preſent time, and concluded that the war was unjuſt, and Ireland had no reaſon to be a party therein; ſome may ſay, added he, if we refuſe theſe troops to his Majeſty's requeſt, it may be of evil conſequences, but he thought differently. It would make the King look into the affair, and when he ſees we are not inclined to aſſiſt in an unjuſt war, it may be a means of inducing him to put an end to it.

Sir John Blaquiere replied, the reſolution before the Committee tended to verify and realize the profeſſions of loyalty made by the houſe. To this gentlemen might conſent, without agreeing to the other, if they thought fit to ſubmit to a ſhort temporary inconveniency, rather than receive foreign troops, which would only be ſent at the deſire of the houſe.

Sir Edward Newenham ſaid, as he had given his negative to the addreſs, which denounced vengeance againſt his fellow-ſubjects, he could not agree to the ſending of more troops to butcher men who were fighting for their liberty. He ſaid, that we might bid farewell to ſuch as we ſent to America; for that if America was conquered, the troops would be kept there to preſerve that conqueſt; for though it might be conquered, the ſpirit of liberty would not be ever ſubdued.---He was violently againſt the introduction of foreign mercenaries, and argued that the introduction of them had occaſioned the fall of many great empires and ſtates.---He inſtanced the danger of having foreign troops in any kingdom were they would not be amenable to the laws, by mentioning the caſe of a Heſſian ſoldier, who committed a robbery, and was confined by the civil magiſtrates, but was releaſed and given up to the military. That Hanoverian, Heſſian and Brunſwick troops were more dangerous than any others; for that German connections were always fatal to the true intereſts of Old England. He entered largely into the preſent ſyſtem of affairs in Europe. He inſiſted upon it, that German influence was ſo powerful in the Cabinet of Great Britain, that the moſt valuable intereſts of theſe kingdoms would be given to ſave the paltry Electorate of Hanover. That he was convinced the deſtruction of the Elector's Managery at Herenhauſen, or the much admired ſtud of cream-coloured nags, in the ſtables of Hanover or Zell, would appear in the eyes of the preſent miniſtry as a greater misfortune than the deſolation of thoſe three once happy, but now diſtracted ſinking nations.----He adviſed the Miniſter in the houſe to conſider what riots and diſorders would be committed in the city of Dublin, if foreign mercenaries were quartered in it.---That the ſending of our troops to the butchery of our fellow-ſubjects in America, or bringing over foreign mercenaries, equally militated againſt true reaſon and ſound policy.

Mr. Gardiner conſidered the queſtion in a two-fold light; firſt, in regard to the relation in which we ſtand to Great-Britain and America, and ſecondly, in regard to ourſelves. In reſpect to the firſt the queſtion is not whether America reſiſted firſt, or whether ſhe was oppreſſed firſt? but at preſent it ſtands only, whether America ſhould be for ever loſt to Great-Britain, or not? He heartily wiſhed a reconciliation might take place, but that could only be effected by having a power to enforce it. Men, whoſe very exiſtence in their offices depend on war, will never be ſincere advocates for peace. The greater force ſent to America, the leſs ſanguinary will be the meaſure; and, he was clearly of opinion, had there been as many troops in America laſt ſpring as there will be the next, not a ſword would now have been unſheathed. It is our duty and intereſt to aſſiſt Great-Britain, if we can; but we cannot ſpare ſo many men from the defence of this country, if they are not ſomewhere replaced. The diſpoſition of the nations around us forbid us to leave Ireland defenceleſs. In his late tour he had an opportunity of converſing with intelligent perſons in divers courts of Europe, and, by what he could gather, he was aſſured that he looked upon the conteſt with America as a means of weakening us; and when our neighbours thought us ſufficiently weakened, then they would not fail to attack us in our moſt defenceleſs part. The Spaniards had a greater force than ever they had ſince the time of the Armada, commanded by an Iriſhman, who would omit no opportunity to invade that country, againſt which he was embittered by being baniſhed from it. If theſe troops went away without being replaced, we ſhould be defenceleſs. By the moſt accurate accounts, there were but 8500 real fighting men in Ireland; and if a fourth part of them were ſent abroad, he would aſk the Right Hon. Gentleman (Sir John Blaquiere) or he would aſk the Commander in Chief (if he were in the Houſe) whether either would undertake the defence of this kingdom with the remainder, without any addition. He did not conceive there could be more danger from foreign troops than from natives; they were unacquainted with our language, and unconnected with our people, and therefore leſs liable to deſertion. He alſo thought the ſaving from this meaſure was of great importance; nevertheleſs, before he would give his aſſent to the reſolution, he muſt be aſſured of two things—one, that the men ſent abroad will certainly be replaced; the other, that the ſaving of the 4000 mens pay will not remain a ſurplus in the treaſury, expoſed to the graſp of a Miniſter, but be deducted from the total of the ſupplies in the preſent money bill. [N. B. Mr. Gardiner voted againſt the queſtion.]

Mr. Carleton ſpoke a long time, to prove there could be no danger of a precedent making againſt us; and he enlarged on the evil conſequences that would enſue from irritating Great-Britain, by refuſing this requeſt.

Mr. Warden Flood eſpouſed the meaſure, as it was not any augmentation, but a leſſening of the national expence.

Mr. George Ogle ſaid he was not to be intimidated by any threats of ill conſequences ariſing from a refuſal. He was averſe to ſend men, with ſwords in their hands, to cut the throats of their American brethren. That the ample ſupplies given by this exhauſted and ſtruggling country were ſufficient teſtimonies of our loyalty; and it was highly improper to ſend men to puniſh in others what they would do in the ſame caſe.—This meaſure was doubtleſs determined on the very firſt day of the ſeſſion; and that was the cauſe why the compact of keeping 12,000 men here was ſo ſtrictly obſerved. The foreign troops cannot be called our own troops, if we do not pay them; they will fight for thoſe only who do.—A land-tax will probably be attempted here; and if it does not ſucceed (as certainly it cannot) then it will be laid on by the Britiſh Parliament, and the foreign troops will be left here to enforce obedience.—Whilſt Parliament here will do all that is abſurd, we ſhall, no doubt, have a Parliament, juſt as the Romans had a Senate in the times of the Emperors, but only to give a ſanction to the Emperor's dictates. He was, he ſaid, alarmed by the manner in which the two reſolutions were treated by adminiſtration.—The firſt was the meaſure of government, and as ſuch was ſupported—the laſt was the meaſure of Parliament, and as ſuch was ſlighted by adminiſtration; juſt as if they ſaid, "Grant us the 4000 more, and then take care for your own defence as you pleaſe."—If men muſt be ſent to America, ſend theſe foreign mercenaries, not the brave ſons of Ireland.—Gentlemen have ſaid, Miniſters muſt have power to enforce conciliation; but we know few Miniſters, who have power to enforce, will attend to the voice of juſtice; they will act as *Brennius*, the Gaul, did with the vanquiſhed Romans—he viewed the tribute money exacted from them, and threw his ſword in the oppoſite ſcale. But if theſe men muſt go, why muſt we have foreign troops for our defence? why not raiſe the militia?—They are our natural, our conſtitutional defence, and the raiſing them is practicable.

Captain Jephſon obſerved, we have no reaſon to be ſo tender of the Americans, who had treated us ill; they had reſolved in their Congreſs to receive no commodities from nor have any commerce with Ireland; and this declaration not only ſet us at defiance, but fully proves they do not think us ſo infatuated as to take their parts.

Sir James Cotter aſked whether the foreign troops, when they came here, were to be amenable to our laws, or their own, and repeated the inſtance of the Hanoverian ſoldier at Maidſtone.

Mr. Attorney-General anſwered, that all troops, foreigners as well as natives, were reponſible to the laws of this country as ſoon as they ſet foot therein.

Sir James Cotter replied he was glad to find they were, yet he thought the meaſure very exceptionable. But if they did come, it would be better to pay them ourſelves than not, eſpecially as the expence was already provided for in the eſtabliſhment.

Mr. Langriſhe replied to the objections of ſundry gentlemen, and obſerved that the ſaving on the military eſtabliſhment was not the only advantage that would be derived from the foreign troops, but all their pay would be expended in this country, to the great advantage thereof.

Mr. Barry Barry was of opinion the men might be ſpared, without their being replaced with foreign troops.

Mr. Redmond Morres obſerved, however we might be able to ſpare theſe men, yet it would be very improper to do ſo, and if the foreign troops did come, he hoped they would rather be quartered in the country than in Dublin, where the people would not be ſo contented with them.

Mr. Maſon urged, that by the Addreſs of the Houſe to his Majeſty, it had expreſſed its ſenſe that America was in rebellion. He obſerved, that agreeing to the firſt reſolution did not bind them to agree to the ſecond, though he was of opinion it was proper to agree to both.

Mr. Yelverton declared it was ſtill his opinion, as it was at the opening of the ſeſſion, that the reſiſtance of the Americans was not rebellion, and how could he conſent to aid the fate of America, which depended on the deciſion of that night. The queſtion indeed was important, and deciſion very delicate. If we refuſe his Majeſty's requeſt, we incur the diſpleaſure of Great-Britain; if we comply, we aid the arbitrary deſigns of a deſpotic Miniſtry. In this dilemma what can guide us? Nothing but reaſon and juſtice. We have two acts of Parliament, declaring that 12,000 men are *neceſſary* for the defence of the kingdom; and we have juſt reſolved the ſame in the Committee of Supplies. Now if we agree to part with a third part of that number, when there is no rebellion or invaſion in Great-Britain, we contradict theſe acts of the legiſlature, and belye our own reſolutions. Great-Britain pretends to a ſupreme authority over *all* her dominions, as well in regard to internal taxation as to commercial regulations. Does not this aſſertion include Ireland? It certainly does, and nothing is wanting but a plauſible pretext, or a proper opportunity, to enforce it. This has been enforced in America; this cauſed the war, and therefore the war is unjuſt. Let Great-Britain enjoy the wealth of both the Indies; let London be the grand empirium of Europe; let her exert her commercial power over the ſea from pole to pole; but let us ſay to it, as to the ſea, *hither thou ſhalt come and no farther*. If theſe bounds are exceeded, human nature will not ſubmit without murmuring, nor free-born Britiſh ſubjects without reſiſtance. The changes have been long rung about taxation and repreſentation, but men have bewildered themſelves on that ſubject, for want of ſetting out on proper and legal grounds; repreſentation is not a repreſentation of *perſons* but of *property*. At firſt writs were iſſued to all who held of the crown in *capite*. Theſe were about 730 in number, and ſat in the right of their property, held in feudal tenure, and not by any election. As commerce increaſed, property was purchaſed, and extended into many hands. The property of 700 became diſſeminated amongſt numbers, too great to convene and ſit in their own rights; thoſe who poſſeſſed what was the property of one great Baron, elected one or more of their own number to repreſent the whole of the property thus divided, and thence derived the right of repreſentation. The caſe became the ſame in cities and corporations which held by *capite* from the crown. The whole corporation could not come to vote, therefore the corporation elected its repreſentatives. This proves how true that aſſertion was of Lord Chatham, *that every blade of graſs in Great-Britain was repreſented*. But not one American blade of graſs is repreſented in the Britiſh Parliament, therefore it cannot be juſtly taxed there, and this ſhews the folly and abſurdity of the ſo much talked of *virtual repreſentation*, and ſaying that many thouſands in Britain were not repreſented more than the Americans. Many Engliſh *perſons* may not indeed, but the whole Engliſh landed *property* is. Engliſhmen ſurely did not loſe their ſpirit as well as their rights by croſſing the Atlantic. No, they did not; they carried thither their free-born ſpirit, before it was contaminated with an influx of Aſiatic wealth. From all this it appears, the war of Britain with her colonies is unjuſt; nor is it likely it ſhould ſucceed under the auſpices of that Miniſtry, who ſo unjuſtly raiſed it; for we ſee twelve colonies united, who are different in ſituation, different in intereſts, different in religion, different in manners, different in every thing but ſpirit. What has been the ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms againſt theſe people? We have ſeen the Britiſh navy, the terror of the world, who uſed to carry thunder to every part of the globe, now ſailing from one little iſland to another, for the glorious purpoſe of pilfering a few cattle. We have ſeen the Britiſh troops pent up in Boſton Neck; we have ſeen a Miniſtry plotting and purchaſing counter addreſſes, to cover their diſgrace, and ſending troops abroad in the moſt dangerous ſeaſon of the year, to encounter tempeſts which ſeem to have been raiſed by Providence, on purpoſe to prevent more from imbruing their hands in their brethrens blood. But, if even it was juſt to ſend our troops, and they were likely to ſucceed, yet it would be inexpedient; for if we ſhould join to ſubdue reſiſtance, would it not be a precedent againſt ourſelves, if ever we ſhould reſiſt againſt a like oppreſſion. Had we foreſeen, or been acquainted with this meaſure, and that we ſhould have ſaved ſo much on the military eſtabliſhment, before we had voted the Tontine ſcheme, we might have ſpared 16,000l. but it ſeems to have been kept in petto, till all the demanded ſupplies had been granted.

Captain Trench ſpoke next againſt the meaſure, and Mr. Prime Serjeant for it.

Mr. Foſter ſaid the only point to be conſidered was, whether this meaſure would bring on a reconciliation, which he thought it would. It was clear that the wiſh of America was a total independence, and if we refuſe to ſend theſe troops, we prevent a reconciliation, by hindering Great-Britain from enforcing reaſonable terms, which, if properly enforced, the Americans might agree to. But, if we even agree to ſend theſe troops, we do not thereby condemn the Americans, we only aſſiſt Great-Britain in her time of need. In regard to the ſupplies, though they are voted, the money bills are not paſſed, and gentlemen may make ſuch retrenchments in them as they think neceſſary.

Mr. Chapman ſaid, that he did not expect to hear ſuch a meſſage after the many aſſurances of the Miniſter, that the 12000 men were compleatly in this kingdom, and ſhould remain ſo inviolably; and after the promiſes of adminiſtration, that nothing ſhould be expected from this country to America but the addreſs to the throne. That notwithſtanding the Committee of Supply had reſolved 12000 men to be neceſſary for our defence, and had provided for them accordingly, yet, while theſe aſſurances, the very ſounds yet tingled in their ears, the Miniſter forgot himſelf in the meſſenger of the crown,—*not* to bring to their longing eyes the olive branch, the emblem of much-wiſhed for peace, but he lays his hand on his ſword, and becomes the harbinger of war.—That he congratulated adminiſtration on at length finding out that hitherto inviſible deity of their's, but, on cloſer inſpection, he was ſorry to diſcover that deity, like the God of the Egyptians, plainly and ſimply—*a Bull*. That if the Miniſter was ſerious when he promiſed œconomy, he ought to leſſen the ſupply, in proportion to that œconomy; *to* content himſelf with fewer taxes, and to diminiſh his demands. That he called on him to do ſo, but he found him ſilent on that point; and therefore muſt conclude no real œconomy was in his contemplation. That one year's ſaving was the utmoſt that was mentioned. That ſuch reduction was paltry indeed, contraſted with the probable loſs of 4000 gallant countrymen, devoted ſacrifices to appeaſe the fury of an incenſed, a deſpairing people, in defence of their rights, confident againſt the world in arms: That the tears of the forlorn widow, the cries of the helpleſs orphan, could not be weighed in the money ſcale of a Miniſter. That this kingdom would be left expoſed to every enemy allured by ſuch proſpects. That the aſking the conſent of Parliament was a farce in politics, and an undermining of a poſitive act of Parliament. That it was well known that the crown always deſired the conſent of a Dean and Chapter to the appointment of an intended Biſhop, but it was never yet known that the perſon nominated did not ſucceed to the epiſcopal dignity.

Mr. Solicitor General ſaid, as the expence to be incurred was the chief argument uſed againſt the augmentation, ſo no gentleman, who voted then againſt it, can conſiſtently oppoſe the meaſure by which the expence is taken away. He begged the firſt reſolution might be diſpoſed of, before they entered into the conſideration of the ſecond; adding,

[*For the Remainder ſee the fourth Page.*]

LONDON.

HOUSE *of* LORDS, *Saturday, November* 11.

THE Lords were yeſterday aſſembled for the purpoſes of examining Governor Penn, and of diſcuſſing a motion which the Duke of Richmond propoſed to ground on ſuch information as that gentleman ſhould afford the Houſe.

Previous to the calling of Mr. Penn to the bar, the Duke of Richmond announced the mode he had adopted preparatory to the Governor's examination. His Grace confeſſed, "that he had apprized Mr. Penn of the queſtions which would be propounded to him, but the noble Duke diſclaimed having entered into any ſort of converſation with the Governor, leſt ſuch converſation ſhould be malevolently conſtrued into a deſign of anticipating the anſwers Mr. Penn might think proper to return."

The Duke of Richmond having finiſhed his preliminary remarks, Mr. Penn was called to the bar, and interrogated nearly to the following purport:

Q. How long had he reſided in America?

A. Four years. Two of thoſe years in the capacity of Governor of Pennſylvania.

Q. Was he acquainted with any of the members of the Continental Congreſs?

A. He was perſonally acquainted with all the members of that Congreſs.

Q. In what eſtimation was the Congreſs held?

A. In the higheſt veneration imaginable by all ranks and orders of men.

Q. Was an implicit obedience paid to the reſolutions of that Congreſs throughout all the provinces?

A. He believed this to be the caſe.

Q. How many men had been raiſed throughout the province of Pennſylvania?

A. Twenty thouſand effective men had voluntarily enrolled themſelves to enter into actual ſervice if neceſſity required.

Q. Of what rank, quality, and condition were theſe perſons?

A. Men of the moſt reſpectable characters in the province.

Q. Were not a conſiderable number of them entirely deſtitute of property?

A. It was preſumed that, ſubtracted from ſo large a number as 20,000, there were ſome neceſſitous, but the major part were in flouriſhing ſituations.

Q. Beſides thoſe 20,000, who voluntarily enrolled themſelves to act as exigences might require, what other forces had the Provincials of Pennſylvania raiſed?

A. Four thouſand minute-men, whoſe duty was pointed out by their deſignation. They were to be ready for ſervice at a minute's warning.

Q. Did the Province of Pennſylvania grow corn ſufficient for the ſupply of its inhabitants?

A. Much more than ſufficient, there was a ſurplus for exportation, if required.

Q. Were they capable of making gunpowder in Pennſylvania?

A. They perfectly well underſtood the art, and had effected it.

Q. Could ſalt-petre be made in the province?

A. It could; mills and other inſtruments for effecting ſuch an undertaking had been erected with ſucceſs.

Q. Could cannon be caſt in Pennſylvania?

A. The art of caſting cannon had been carried to great perfection; they were amply furniſhed with iron for the purpoſe.

Q. Could ſmall arms be made to any degree of perfection?

A. To as great a degree of perfection as could be imagined. The workmanſhip employed in finiſhing the ſmall arms was univerſally admired for its excellence.

Q. Were the Americans expert in ſhip-building?

A. More ſo than the Europeans.

Q. To what extent of tonnage did the largeſt of their ſhipping amount?

A. A ſhip of about three hundred tons was the largeſt they were known to build.

Q. Circumſtanced as things at preſent were, did the witneſs think, that the language of the Congreſs expreſſed the ſenſe of the people of America in general?

A. As far as the queſtion applied to Pennſylvania, he was ſure this was the caſe; for the other provinces, he replied in the affirmative from information only.

Q. Did he ſuppoſe that the Congreſs contained Delegates fairly nominated by the choice of the people?

A. He had no doubt but that the Congreſs did contain Delegates choſen under this deſcription.

Q. By what mode were the Delegates in Congreſs appointed?

A. By the votes of Aſſemblies in ſome places, by ballot in others.

Q. In what light had the petition, which the witneſs had preſented to the King, been conſidered by the Americans?

A. The petition had been conſidered as an olive branch, and the witneſs had been complimented by his friends, as the meſſenger of peace.

Q. On the ſuppoſition that the prayer of this petition ſhould be rejected, what did the witneſs imagine would be the conſequence?

A. That the Americans, who placed much reliance on the petition, would be driven to deſperation by its non-ſucceſs.

Q. Did the witneſs imagine, that ſooner than yield to what were ſuppoſed to be the unjuſt claims of Great-Britain, the Americans would take the deſperate reſolution of calling in the aid of foreign aſſiſtance?

A. The witneſs was apprehenſive that this would be the caſe.

Q. What did the witneſs recollect of the Stamp-Act?

A. That it cauſed great uneaſineſs throughout America.

Q. What did the witneſs recollect, concerning the repeal of that act?

A. The anniverſary of that memorable day is kept throughout America, by every teſtimony of public rejoicing, ſuch as bonfires, illuminations, and other exhibitions of gladneſs.

Q. Would not the neglect with which the laſt petition was treated induce the Americans to reſign all hopes of pacific negociations?

A. In the opinion of the witneſs it would.

Q. When the witneſs preſented the petition to the Secretary of State, was he aſked any queſtions relative to the ſtate of America?

A. Not a ſingle queſtion.

Croſs examined by the Lords DENBIGH *and* SANDWICH.

QUERIES *from* LORD DENBIGH.

As the witneſs had acted in the capacity of Governor, was he well acquainted with the charter of Pennſylvania?

A. He had read the charter, and was well acquainted with its contents.

Q. Did he know that there was a clauſe which ſpecifically ſubjected the colony to taxation by the Britiſh Legiſlature?

A. He was well appriſed that there was ſuch a clauſe.

Q. Were the people of Pennſylvania content with their charter?

A. Perfectly content.

Q. Then did they not acquieſce in the right of the Britiſh parliament to enforce taxation?

A. They acquieſced in a declaration of the right, ſo long as they experienced no inconvenience from the declaration.

QUERIES *from* LORD SANDWICH.

Had the witneſs ever heard of an act entitled, "*The Declaratory Act?*"

A. He had heard of ſuch an act.

Q. Did he ever peruſe, and was he ſufficiently acquainted with the contents of that act?

A. He never had peruſed it. It never had been much diſcuſſed whilſt he reſided in America.

Q. Did the witneſs apprehend that the Congreſs acquieſced in an act which maintained the authority of the Britiſh Parliament in *all caſes whatſoever?*

Objected to, and the witneſs was deſired to withdraw; but being called in again, the queſtion was put, and he replied.

That except in the caſe of TAXATION, he apprehended the Americans would have no objection to acknowledge the ſovereignty of Great-Britain.

Q. Had the witneſs any knowledge of certain reſolutions paſſed by the county of Suffolk?

A. He had not attended to them.

Q. Had the witneſs any knowledge of an anſwer given by the Continental Congreſs to what had been commonly called Lord North's conciliatory motion?

A. The witneſs knew nothing of the proceedings of the Congreſs, they were generally tranſacted under the ſeal of ſecrecy.

Q. Was the witneſs perſonally acquainted with Mr. Harriſon, a member of the Congreſs?

A. The witneſs knew him well.

Q. What character did he bear?

A. A very reſpectable one.

Q. Had the witneſs ever heard of any perſons who had ſuffered perſecutions, for declaring ſentiments favourable to the ſupremacy of the Britiſh Parliament?

A. He had heard of ſuch oppreſſions in other provinces, but never met with them during his reſidence in Pennſylvania.

Q. In the opinion of the witneſs, were the Americans now free?

A. They imagined themſelves to be ſo.

Q. In caſe a formidable force ſhould be ſent to America, in ſupport of government, did the witneſs imagine there were many who would openly profeſs ſubmiſſion to the authority of parliament?

A. The witneſs apprehended the few who would join on ſuch an occaſion would be too trivial a number to be of any conſequence.

Mr. Penn was then ordered to withdraw, and the Duke of Richmond, after deſcanting with ſingular propriety on the neceſſity of immediate conciliation, propoſed the laſt petition from the Continental Congreſs to the King, as a baſis for a plan of accommodation. His Grace of Richmond moved, "That the preceding paper furniſhed grounds of conciliation of the unhappy differences at preſent ſubſiſting between Great-Britain and America, and that ſome mode ſhould be immediately adopted for the effectuating ſo deſirable a purpoſe."

This produced a debate, ſupported on both ſides with infinite ingenuity. The numbers were:

For the motion 27—Proxies 6——33
Againſt the motion 50—Proxies 36——86
Majority againſt the motion 53.

Nov. 24. The Chevalier D'Eon is now expected to leave England every hour to return to the French court; immediately on which, ſome moſt extraordinary anecdotes relative to the two powers will come out, to the aſtoniſhment of all Europe.

The taking Hanoverian troops into Engliſh pay, and employing them within the Engliſh dominions, was deemed ſo high an inſult upon the Engliſh army, that the miniſters in King George the Firſt and Second's reign never would attempt it. When Heſſians were brought into England, Lord Temple, Lord Chatham, and others, gained immortal honour by driving them out;—nay, the Engliſh troops were ſo averſe to Hanoverians, that they would not ſuffer them even in Flanders.

Our miniſtry are alarmed, and with great reaſon, at the late change in the war department in France. The Count De St. Germaine, who is now the miniſter, is a ſoldier, and poſſeſſes, beſides being an able ſtateſman, conſiderable military talents. It was by his advice the Marſhal Duc De Richlieu pent up the late Duke of Cumberland, laſt war, and reduced him to the convention of Cloſter-ſeven. There ſeems to be little doubt then, that this able ſtateſman, who is ſo accurate a judge of national events, and who has, through life, ſo fortunately availed himſelf of them, will not be an idle looker on at our quarrels with America; but the moment he finds the balance of victory likely to declare for them, will ſtrike ſuch a ſtroke, as from the preſent *pacific* declarations of our cabinet they are not at all prepared for.

Wedneſday ſeveral more large ſhips were contracted for by agency, for the tranſport ſervice, which are to go to Ireland to take in proviſions there for the uſe of the ſoldiers at Boſton.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Nov. 22.

"Sailed the Triton man of war, Lutwidge, for Halifax, with ſhipwrights, &c.

"A few days ago 8000l. in foreign ſpecie, was ſeized by information, on board the Boreas man of war at Spithead, by an officer of the cuſtoms, conſigned to a gentleman in Boſton."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *November* 23.

The Speaker did not take the chair till half after three; after the common buſineſs was over, the miniſtry propoſed that the agent for the Province of Nova Scotia ſhould be examined at the bar, upon the petition from that province, in order to found a motion upon it. This was violently oppoſed by the Minority, under the aſſertion that the petition was not authenticated, and the examination could not be ſatisfactory without counter ones. Mr. Burke and Charles Fox were the ſtrongeſt oppoſers in this previous debate, and it was expected to laſt ſo long, that no time would be left for the examination without a very late night. The gallery locked according to cuſtom.

The Commons agreed to the report of the reſolution of yeſterday on the ſupply, that 47,400l. 12s. be granted to his Majeſty, to enable his Majeſty to defray the expences of a regiment of Highlanders to be raiſed in Scotland, conſiſting of two battalions for 1776.

Dec. 6. Yeſterday the Lower Aſſembly proceeded on the bill to prohibit all trade and intercouſe with the North American colonies, during the continuance of the preſent rebellion in the ſaid colonies. Debates ariſing, expected to ſit late. The Gallery-door was locked, and none admitted but Peers or Members.

A plan is now under conſideration, for all criminals in Great-Britain, ſentenced for tranſportation, to be ſent to the Britiſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa.

Extract of a Letter from Goſport, Dec. 1.

"Since my laſt the Pearl and Seaford Frigates came out of Dock, and are now fitting for Sea.

"Capt. Halſtead, of this Town, is appointed to the command of the Jerſey, of 50 guns, and is to go to Boſton, there to lie as an hoſpital ſhip for the uſe of the ſick.

"It is ſaid here that General Gage is to return to Boſton; the ſhip he came home in is come into the harbour.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, Dec. 3.

"Orders are received at the commiſſioners office here, for the ſail-makers of this dock-yard to work double days, in order to give the greateſt diſpatch in making ſails for the ſhips that are fitting at this port for America.

"The Milford of 28 guns, commanded by John Bur, Eſq; is nearly fitted, and will ſail from hence in a few days for America.

"The Carysfort of 28 guns, is put into commiſſion at this port, and the command given to Robert Fanſhaw, Eſq; ſhe is alſo to go to America."

Letters from Liſbon, by Monday's mail, bring advice, that on the 16th, 17th and 18th ult. there were ſuch violent ſtorms of wind, that moſt of the ſhips in the harbour were driven from their moorings, and by running foul of each other received damage both in their maſts and hulls, and ſeveral of them loſt their bow-ſprits; that a Portugueſe man of war was loſt at the mouth of the Tagus, and all the crew drowned; and that the ſhipping on the coaſt ſuffered greatly.

Twelve tranſports, bound to America, are waiting in the Downs for a favourable wind.

Yeſterday the Houſe of Commons met at 3 o'clock, and went through a great deal of private buſineſs.

The bill for diſcovering a northern paſſage to the weſtern and ſouthern oceans of America, and for encouraging adventurers to penetrate to the North Pole, was reported with ſeveral amendments, and ordered to be engroſſed.

The bill for the better regulation of his Majeſty's marine forces while on ſhore was read a third time, paſſed, and ordered to the Lords.

At half after four, the order of the day for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, on the bill for prohibiting all trade and commerce between Great-Britain, Ireland, and the twelve American Colonies aſſembled in Congreſs, being read, a motion was made, that the Speaker do now leave the Chair. This occaſioned a ſhort debate, and the queſtion being put, the Houſe divided, Ayes 75, Noes 34.

The Houſe then went into a Committee on ſaid bill, when ſeveral amendments and clauſes were propoſed, which occaſioned warm debates. The Committee were left ſitting at half after ſeven, and were expected to ſit late.

In the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, on Monday Nov. 27, the Committee of the whole Houſe ſat till half paſt eleven, on the queſtion of admitting 4000 Heſſian and Brunſwick troops, when at length the Committee divided, Ayes for admitting the troops 68; Noes 106. Majority againſt the foreign troops 38.

The following changes (ſays a correſpondent) are very confidently talked of to take place in the law department, though not before next Michaelmas term.

Lord Mansfield to retire on a penſion, and to be ſucceeded by Sir R. Aſton.

Lord Chief Baron Smythe ditto, to be ſucceeded by Mr. Baron Eyre.

The Lord Chancellor to reſign, and to be ſucceeded by the Solicitor General.

Lord Chief Juſtice De Grey to retire on a penſion, and to be ſucceeded by the Attorney General.

Mr. Wallace, Mr. Bearcroft, and Mr. Mansfield, candidates for the Attorney and Solicitor Generalſhip.

An expreſs is ſaid to be come from Lord Grantham, our Ambaſſador at Madrid, that the Spaniards were ſending a powerful naval armament to the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies.

Yeſterday a full Board of Ordnance was held, at the breaking up of which orders were given for ſeveral hundred tons of Ordnance ſtores to be got ready as ſoon as poſſible.

Canterbury, Nov. 17. The Prince of Wales's third regiment of Dragoon Guards, now quartered here, have met with great ſucceſs in recruiting. They are to go to America with Burgoyne's and the 9th of Dragoons, as ſoon as compleat.

ST. JOHN's (ANTIGUA) January 17, 1776.

This morning early four companies of his Majeſty's 55th regiment, who were drove off the American coaſt, and put into this Iſland in great diſtreſs, marched thro' the town of St. John's, from Engliſh Harbour to Rat-iſland Barracks, where they are to reſt and refreſh themſelves, till a veſſel is got ready to carry them to Boſton.

The ſhips of war on their different ſtations round this and the nighbouring iſlands are daily diſtreſſing the Americans, by making captures of their veſſels employed in their proſcribed trade with the French iſlands, &c.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 10.

A ſchooner from Salem, and another from Ipſwich, both in ballaſt, the latter with 200l. on board, in Continental Dollars, were taken laſt Tueſday, by two tenders, and carried into the harbour of Norfolk. They were bound in here for corn.

A party from the men of war, laſt Thurſday, went on ſhore at Norfolk, under cover of their cannon, and took out of the warehouſes five hogſheads of tobacco, notwithſtanding the riflemen kept an inceſſant fire on them the whole time. At night Col. Howe ordered his people to burn the houſes, when they received another heavy diſcharge of cannon from the ſhips.

The town of Norfolk is now ſaid to be totally conſumed; and that our troops have abandoned the place, and are gone to the Great Bridge. Portſmouth was in flames laſt Thurſday night.

A brig, laden with linens, this week luckily eſcaped the vigilance of the tenders (with which it is ſaid the Bay ſwarms) and fell into the hands of our people.

One Mr. Ker, a priſoner on his parole in Northampton county, went off laſt week, and carried with him ſeven Negroes. A few days after ſeven Negroes broke out of Northampton goal and went off in a pettiauger. It is imagined they are all gone on board the men of war.

The priſoners of the 14th regiment, and others, in all 25, were this week removed to Richmond town.

Some of the tenders went up to Nanſemond a few days ago, and took a veſſel with about 200 barrels of pork on board. Our people at that place had a ſmall ſkirmiſh with them, but we cannot learn that any lives were loſt on either ſide. Before their departure they burnt down

a houſe belonging to Mr. Wills Cowper, in which was deſtroyed about 100 barrels of corn.

Col. Henry received the following letter laſt night, by expreſs, from Col. Grayſon at Hampton: "Yeſterday "evening the Kingfiſher went down towards the Capes, "and this morning ſhe returned, in company with a "fifty gun ſhip and ſome tenders. They are all now at "anchor, juſt below the light-houſe."

CAMBRIDGE, February 8.

We hear, that as Captain Manly was coming out of Plymouth, January 30, an armed brig (which went from Boſton for the purpoſe of taking him, as he ſuppoſed) gave him chace; upon which he ran his veſſel on ſhore a little ſouth of the North river in Scituate. The brig came to anchor, and fired not leſs than 400 times upon the privateer; but, very remarkably, no man was even wounded. One ball entered the ſtern, and paſſed but about ſix inches from Captain Manly, who was confined by ſickneſs in his cabin. The next day 130 balls were found upon the adjacent ſhore.

Beſide the above, which is from a correſpondent near where the affair happened, we hear, that after the brig ceaſed firing ſhe manned her boats, boarded Capt. Manly's veſſel (the people being aſhore) and endeavoured to ſet her on fire; but ſeeing our people coming upon them, they were glad to get off without effecting their deſign. She has ſince been got off, is refitting, and nearly ready for another cruize.

On the 25th of December laſt was taken by a Plymouth privateer, and carried in there, a ſmall ſloop from New-York, Moſes Weyman, maſter, laden with proviſion for the miniſterial army in Boſton, conſiſting of 35 freſh hogs, 100 barrels of pork, 50 barrels fine New-York pippins, 20 firkins hogs fat, ſome quarters of beef, turkies, &c. &c.

Laſt Tueſday ſe'nnight Captain Houſe, with 4 whale boats, took and carried into Barnſtable a ſloop of 115 tons burthen, bound from La Have for Boſton, laden with beef, hay, potatoes and turnips.

NEW-YORK, February 15.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, January 27.

"The remnant of our battalion are to hold themſelves in readineſs, and expect marching orders to-morrow. I am for ſome time to be ſtationed at the Three Rivers, ſome matters being neceſſary to be ſettled with the Tories, who in different parts begin to be inſulting, ſince our late misfortunes at Quebec. This makes the third viſit I have had amongſt this kind of people. I expect ſoon to be called down to Quebec.

"Your old friend Captain Mott behaved well in the attempt to ſtorm; and in the retreat, brought up the rear with great reputation.

"Our blockade at Quebec is yet maintained. On the 25th inſtant Captain Seaborn, from the Maſſachuſetts, the firſt hero that has appeared to our aſſiſtance ſince the repulſe at Quebec, arrived with 27 men. His arrival had a very good effect, for in the morning of the ſame day was found at the church door, an anonymous ſeditious paper, very artfully written, calculated to ſtimulate the inhabitants to riſe and cut us all off. However, I believe few of them had as much courage as the writer had ingenuity. They are now convinced the lakes are frozen, and think the Boſtonians are coming as thick as the trees in the woods. The Tories now ſeem quite creſt fallen."

Extract of another letter.

"Let not one ſmall diſaſter among ſo many noble deeds diſcourage the Sons of Liberty—eſpecially conſidering how the ſmall remnant of the army left before Quebec dare to ſtand their ground, and form a blockade againſt that almoſt impregnable fortreſs. But I perceive it is open overhead, and with the help of God, and a ſpeedy reinforcement, we ſhall yet catch the fox in his den."

PHILADELPHIA, *February 21.*

The following paragraph is taken from the London Gazetteer of December 6.

Moſt of the American Governors will be appointed Commiſſioners, and the reaſon of ſending ſo many Commiſſioners (36) to America, is, to treat with each province ſeparately about an accommodation, and ſo diſpatch the buſineſs:—They are not now to treat with the Congreſs, as was firſt reported.

Extract of a letter from a Captain of a veſſel, dated St. Kitts, January 18, after a paſſage of 38 days from London.

"No veſſel was permitted to ſail for America at my departure, but what was employed by Government, for which reaſon many veſſels were laid up in Greenland-dock. The Bill for ſeizing all American property had paſſed the Houſe of Lords."

A letter from St. Euſtatia, dated January 28, 1776, ſays, "Several tranſport ſhips, bound to Boſton, with proviſions and a number of ſoldiers on board, not exceeding 500, having been blown off the coaſt, are put into Antigua. On the Admiral's hearing of Dunmore's ſituation, they were laſt Tueſday ordered to Norfolk, in Virginia. I have taken the firſt opportunity of communicating this intelligence, that the Virginians may have notice in due time, and give them a proper reception."

The Antigua Gazette of Jan. 17 contains the following liſt of veſſels taken and carried into St. Chriſtophers.

Brig Union, Alexander Boyd maſter, from South-Carolina, brought in here by his Majeſty's ſhip Argo, William Garnier, Eſq; commander, the 18th day of December, 1775, condemned the 2d of January 1776.

The ſloop Conſtance, Jane Dantey maſter, from St. Euſtatius, brought in here by his Majeſty's ſloop Lynx, Alexander Scott, Eſq; commander, 20th December, 1775, condemned the 2d of January 1776.

A Brig from Surrinam bound to America loaden with molaſſes, taken by his Majeſty's ſloop Lynx, Alexander Scott, Eſq; commander, and carried up to Antigua.

Sloop Charming Polly, Thomas Truxton maſter, from New-York, brought in here by his Majeſty's ſhip Argo, William Garnier, Eſq; commander, the 2d January 1776.

Sloop Thomas, Henry Keel maſter, from St. Euſtatius, brought in here by his Majeſty's ſhip Argo, William Garnier, Eſq; commander, 4th January, 1776.

OFFICERS of the Third Battalion now raiſing in the Province of New-Jerſey.

Elias Dayton, *Colonel.* Anthony Walton White, *Lieutenant Colonel.* Francis Barber, *Major.*

Captains. Samuel Potter, Joſeph Bloomfield, Peter Dickeſon, Thomas Patterſon, John Roſs, Anthony Sharp, Thomas Reading, William Eugene Emley.

Firſt Lieutenants. Rynear Blanchard, Joſiah Seely, John Mott, John Anderſon, Edward M'Mihell, Stephen Dunham, Samuel Flanagan, Richard Lloyd.

Second Lieutenants. Joſiah Quimley, William Gifford, David Tuttle, William M'Donold, Rulf Gill, Richard Cox, jun. Samuel Hazelet, Daniel Pearſon.

Enſigns. William Ten Broek, Ebenezer Elmer, Edward Patterſon, Cornelius Honſon, Nathaniel Leonard, Thomas Corthy, Robert Hagan, Edgar Gilldat.

Samuel Sheppard, *Adjutant.* William Nauenoſs, *Quarter-Maſter.*

On Monday laſt the Rev. Dr. SMITH delivered an animated and pathetic ORATION in the German Calviniſt Church, in Honour of the late General MONTGOMERY, and the brave Officers who fell with him before Quebec, to a very crowded Aſſembly, conſiſting of the principal Ladies of the City, the Congreſs, General Aſſembly, Committees of Safety and Inſpection, the Profeſſors and Students of the College, and the four Battalions of City Militia. Several Pieces of ſolemn Muſic were performed before and after the Oration, which added much to its entertainment.

Upon the news of General Clinton's attempt to land at New-York, Col. Dickinſon with two companies from each of the four battalions of the Philadelphia militia, prepared to march to New-York (at the requeſt of Gen. Lee) but were countermanded on Thurſday by an account that the King's troops had left that city without effecting a landing. The competition and ſpirit which appeared among the officers and privates, upon the occaſion, indicated that the citizens of Philadelphia are upon a footing with the foremoſt of the colonies, in reſolving to die freemen rather than live ſlaves.

On Thurſday laſt departed this life, in the 35th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH CADWALADER, wife of JOHN CADWALADER, Eſq; of this city, and only daughter of the late Col. EDWARD LLOYD, of Maryland; and on Saturday her remains were interred in St. Peter's Church-yard, attended by a great number of the moſt reſpectable citizens.

WE the Subſcribers, Judges and Inſpectors of the General Election held on Friday the 16th day of February, at the State-houſe, for the choice of a Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, to ſerve for 6 months enſuing, do certify that the following perſons were duly elected.

David Chambers, John Williams, Samuel Howell, jun. *Judges.* George Bartram, Thomas Leech, Joſeph Moulder, John Stille, Andrew Tybout, Nathan Cooke, James Roſe, William Colladay, Robert Knox, James Loughead, John Taylor, J. B. Smith, *Inſpectors.*

For the CITY.

Benjamin Franklin, Joſeph Reed, Thomas M'Kain, Samuel Meredith, Samuel Maſſey, Sharpe Delaney, Richard Bache, William Ruſh, Joſeph Wetherill, Thomas Barclay, John Wilcox, Thomas Cuthbert, John Cox, Thomas Lawrence, Jacob Morgan, William Jackſon, John Cadwalader, John Bayard, Francis Gurney, George Schloſſer, Moore Furman, Chriſtopher Ludwick, Jonathan B. Smith, Thomas Pryor, William Bradford, John Allen, Richard Willing, John Purviance, William Heyſham, James Millegan, Charles Maſſey, James Creſſon, Benjamin Loxley, Benjamin Harbeſon, Chriſtopher Marſhall, ſen. Robert S. Jones, Joſeph Parker, James Reed, Frederick Kuhl, Joſeph Moulder, Timothy Matlack, James Aſh, John Patton, Nicholas Hicks, Philip Boehm, Jacob Shreiner, Daniel Joy, Francis Wade, William Ball, John Linnington, Iſaac Howell, Joſeph Watkins, Chriſtopher Pechin, Peter Z. Lloyd, Nathan Brown, William Wiſtar, Joſeph Dean, Jacob Barge, Benjamin Ruſh, Robert Smith, hatter, William Hollingſhead, Samuel C. Morris, William Will, Jonathan Mifflin, ſon of John, Nathaniel Donnell, Andrew Tybout, John Meaſe, Daniel Robinſon, Samuel Simpſon, Michael Shubert, George Meade, William Colladay, George Morgan, Captain William Davis, Benjamin Paſchall, James Searles.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

John Dickinſon, Iſaac Coates, Joſeph Copperthwait, William Maſters, George Leib, John Brown, Samuel Bruſter, James Loughead, William Coates, James Worrell, Thomas Hopkins, Robert Hare.

SOUTHWARK.

Samuel Moore, John Duche, Joſeph Blewer, Robert Alliſon, James Skinner, William M'Mullen, Nathaniel Iriſh, Elias Boyce, Robert Knox, James Barnes, William Robinſon, Joſeph Falconer.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling by WILLIAM *and* THOMAS BRADFORD, *at the London Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia; and likewiſe by* JOHN SPARHAWK, *in Second-ſtreet, near the Meeting;* W. WOODHOUSE, *and* W. TRICKET, *in Front-ſtreet (Price One Shilling only) with allowance to thoſe who take quantities,*

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I. The American Patriot's Prayer.
II. American Independency defended, by Candidus.
III. The Propriety of Independency, by Demophilus.
The dread of Tyrants, and the ſole reſource
Of thoſe that under grim oppreſſion groan. *Thomſon.*
IV. A Review of the American conteſt, with ſome ſtrictures on the King's ſpeech; addreſſed to all parents in the Thirteen United Colonies, by a Friend to Poſterity and Mankind.
V. Letter to Lord Dartmouth, by an Engliſh American.
VI. Obſervations on Lord North's Conciliatory Plan, by Sincerus.

To which is added, and GIVEN, An Appendix to Common Senſe, together with an Addreſs to the people called Quakers, on their Teſtimony concerning Kings and Government, and the preſent Commotions in AMERICA.

To be ſold by private ſale, any time before the 15th of MARCH next,

THAT noted TAVERN known by the name of the Sign of the Boot, together with the FARM thereunto belonging, ſituated in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, on the great Road leading from Cheſter to Lancaſter, the Iron-works and Philadelphia; containing between 2 and 300 acres, about 18 acres of good meadow made, near half the land is cleared, and the wood-land is well timbered. There is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe thereon, four rooms on a floor, a large garret, and a cellar under the whole, a good log building at the end, which ſerves for a kitchen, with one room and a garret, and a good pump near the door; likewiſe a good barn, ſtables, out-houſe, and ſheds to feed 7 or 8 teams, a good ſpring-houſe and orchard. The above premiſes lie on a road much frequented by travellers and waggoners. The title is indiſputable; and the terms of ſale may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the above place. SAMUEL OLLIVER. ¶

*** The premiſes will be rented, if not ſold before that time.

New-Garden Townſhip, Cheſter County, February 19, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is in the Hands of the Subſcriber, a Silver TABLE SPOON, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as the Owner and Maker's Names are defaced. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay the Charge of advertiſing, and take it away. ISAAC ALLEN. ¶

WANTED to go into a Gentleman's Family, A Wet NURSE, with a good Breaſt of MILK. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

ANY Perſon having a Quantity of well bound DRY FAGGOTS to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying to the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY TO BE LENT at INTEREST, on good Land Security, in the Counties of Philadelphia, Cheſter, Lancaſter, Berks, Bucks, and Northampton, in Pennſylvania; and in the Counties of Glouceſter and Burlington, in New-Jerſey. Enquire of PETER THOMSON, Conveyancer, at his Office, in Race-ſtreet, between Front-ſtreet and Second-ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the ſecond day of March next, at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain 3 ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, kitchen, &c. with the appurtenances, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front and north ſide of Callowhill-ſtreets, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 68 feet 10 inches, or thereabouts; bounded by ground of Benjamin Mifflin, and others; ſubject to a ground-rent of £----, per annum; late the eſtate of Charles Laurence; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon in March next,

THE PLACE, called Landau, above Germantown, near to Wiliam Allen, Eſquire's country ſeat; the houſe is large and convenient, having four rooms on a floor, with uſeful back buildings, ſuch as kitchen, ſtables, coach-houſe, &c. a pump in the yard, a large garden paled in, an orchard of excellent grafted trees, ſome meadow and wood land; the whole upwards of 24 acres of land. For further particulars and terms of ſale, enquire of JOSEPH SWIFT. 2 M.

TO BE LETT,

A PLANTATION, in the townſhip of Kingſeſs, and county of Philadelphia, containing about 130 acres of LAND, 65 whereof are drained marſh meadow, convenient for grazing or mowing; the upland moſtly cleared and good; there are thereon a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, &c. Likewiſe a large orchard of good fruit trees. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, or know the terms, may apply to DAVID GIBSON, in Kingſeſs, or JOSIAH BUNTING, in Darby. *Second-Month* 16, 1776. ‡

TO BE SOLD.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Cornelius Engle, *late of Germantown, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 12th day of March next, at two o' clock in the afternoon,*

A CERTAIN LOT of GROUND, containing 159 perches, with a two ſtory ſtone houſe, kitchen, and ſtable thereon erected, on a high and pleaſant ſituation, near the upper end of Germantown, on the eaſt ſide of the main ſtreet. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may ſee the premiſes and know the terms, before the day of ſale, by applying to PAUL ENGLE, and JOHN NICE, Executors. *February* 19, 1776. ¶

To be ſold at public vendue, by the ſubſcriber, on the 13th day of next month,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Middletown, Cheſter county; bounded by lands of William Pennell, and others; containing 107 acres, about 20 of which are woodland, and 6 of watered meadow; there are thereon two good ſtone houſes, one 33 by 22 feet, three rooms on each floor, with fire-places in them, the whole cellared under; the other lately built, 30 by 20 feet, well accommodated with ſeveral rooms and fire-places, a good ſpring of water near to each, and a ſtone ſpring-houſe over one of them, there is thereon a large joiner's ſhop, hath been long experienced to be a good place for a workman in that trade; likewiſe a large barn, with plenty of convenient ſtable room joining the ſame, with other out-houſes, and a good orchard. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to John Heacock, living near Middletown Meeting-houſe, or Nathan Heacock thereon. The terms for payment will be made known, at the time and place beforementioned, by JOHN HEACOCK.

N. B. If the abovementioned premiſes ſhould not be ſold they will be rented. ¶

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 6th day of March next,

A VALUABLE plantation, and tract of 124 acres of land, ſituate near the road leading from Cooper's ferry to Mountholly, in the townſhip of Eveſham and county of Burlington, in the province of New-Jerſey; there are 56 acres of upland cleared, 40 acres of which are good wheat land, about 12 acres of meadow cleared, and 8 or 10 more may be made, the remainder wood land; there are on ſaid premiſes a one ſtory framed houſe, 2 rooms on a floor, a good cellar under the ſame, a well of excellent water near the door, a good barn, ſtables, and ſundry other out-houſes, a good apple and peach orchard; the ſaid plantation is about 12 miles from Philadelphia, 8 from Mountholly and Burlington, about 2 miles from a Friends Meeting-houſe in Mooreſtown, about 6 miles from an Engliſh Church; the houſe is ſituate on a high, pleaſant ſpot, in a healthy part of the country. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the title, and terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, who will ſhew the land, &c. if deſired.

Feb. 19 1776. MOSES HUESTIS.

Philadelphia, February 20, 1776.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN AWAY, *laſt Thurſday evening, from the ſubſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, a* NEGROE *woman, named Hannah, about 21 years old, a ſtout made, hearty girl, full faced, but rather down countenance, ſcars on her cheeks (the marks of her tribe in Guinea) had only her work clothes on, being a green haize ſhort gown, ſtriped lincey petticoat, an old pair of mens ſhoes, and ſtockings, a plain linen cap. Whoever will bring ſaid Negroe woman to her maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.* ROBERT COUPAR.

*** *It is ſuppoſed that ſhe is lurking in town, as ſhe has been ſeen ſince ſhe went off.* ¶

RUN AWAY, *on the 18th of February inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named* JOHN CARR, *about 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, profeſſes to be a hair-dreſſer, has black hair, dark complexion, and a down look; had on a home-made light coloured cloth jacket, a double-breaſted under jacket; alſo took with him a bag, containing a dark claret coloured coat, and a green ditto, and ſome other clothes. He is well acquainted in New-York, and may probably go that way. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* WILLIAM LEEDOM. ¶

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, *between the 21ſt of January and June laſt, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtore, in Allen's townſhip, in the county of Northampton, by one* Daniel Fulk, *ſundry Shop Goods, computed to be the value of One Hundred Pounds. The above* Fulk *is a ſtout, well made fellow, 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, black hair, tied; had on, when he went away, a brown regimental coat, turned up with white, brown velvet jacket and breeches, and ſundry other clothes. Whoever takes up ſaid* Fulk, *and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward.*

¶ PETER GALLAGHER.

that if we refuſed the requeſt of the crown, we ſhould hurt the Americans, by miſleading them to their ruin.

Mr. James Brown ſpoke in defence of the meaſure.

Mr. Conolly urged his fears for Ireland from eſtabliſhing a precedent, and mentioned that the King's ſpeech, at opening the Britiſh Parliament, declared the ſupremacy over *all* his dominions. He repeated and enforced what had been ſaid about a land-tax laid on by England, and enforced by foreign mercenaries. He took notice of the intelligence an honourable gentleman (Mr. Gardiner) had derived of the hoſtile intentions of foreign powers, from the *Cabinets* of foreign courts. Here Mr. Gardiner ſaid the Right Hon. gentleman had miſtaken him; he had only ſaid *Courts*, not *Gabinets*. Mr. Conolly replied he had indeed miſtaken, but the miſtake was eaſily made, as he knew no gentleman more fit for a lady's or a Privy Counſellor's cabinet than the honourable gentleman.

Mr. Huſſey Burgh then roſe, and introduced his opinion relative to the queſtion, with obſerving that although he had generally voted on that ſide of the Houſe, which is called oppoſition, yet he had ſet it down as a maxim never to give his ſupport to a motion which was calculated to harraſs the Miniſter, and not to ſerve the people: That when there was a conſiderable majority evident on the part of government, he thought it beſt not to hazard a queſtion, which there was a certainty of loſing; that he made, for this reaſon, fewer motions than any man in the Houſe; that he had no enemies to perſecute, no partiſans to ſerve; and that this might account for his ſilence during the preſent ſeſſion; but he ſaid the preſent queſtion was of the greateſt importance, a queſtion ariſing from a meſſage ſent by the King to his Parliament, to which an anſwer muſt be given: That, without paſſion, without prejudice, and without fear, he would deliver his opinion; and that the man did not live, who knew on which ſide of the queſtion that opinion would turn. He then entered largely into the conſequences which might attend the putting this meaſure into execution; took a ſhort view of the American war, which he termed unjuſt, as it not only militated againſt the law of nations, the law of the land, the law of humanity, but againſt the law of nature.—He mentioned the imbruing our hands in the blood of our kinſmen and near relations; and that the ſaving, which was mentioned as a motive to induce our ſupporting the Miniſtry, was no more than a bribe to purchaſe our aſſiſtance to cut the throats of the Americans; that if the war was juſt, there was no neceſſity to bribe our concurrence; that the right of taxation demanded by Great-Britain was unjuſt, for that it was contrary to all reaſon that a people, who were the ſubjects of Great-Britain, ſhould, in reſpect to their property, be at the mercy of two powers, and acknowledge a right of taxation, both in their own Aſſemblies, and in the Britiſh Senate; that if this was the caſe, they could not boaſt any property, for every ſhilling they enjoyed might, by one act of a Parliament, in which they were not repreſented, be taken from them for ever: That inſtead of a ſaving, this meaſure would, in all probability, become a burthen, and obſerved our civil eſtabliſhment would always increaſe whenever the military decreaſed; and that the preſent ſaving would be only a temporary relief, which would bring on a future evil; for that when our own troops returned, then our military would fall back into the original expence, with the additional burthen of what the civil eſtabliſhment may have encreaſed. He then mentioned our defenceleſs ſtate, and inſiſted that we had not more than 9000 fighting men; men who marched on their legs, and not on paper; men who could ſtand fire, and not calculation. He diſpoſed very judiciouſly the arrangement of our troops, and clearly proved that we muſt be open to the inſurrections of the White Boys in the South, and the Steel Boys in the North; and that then the murdering and the maiming of our wives and children would fall on our own heads. That France looked on this quarrel with a peculiar pleaſure, and that we had a ſecurity in their promiſes no longer than the hopes of accommodation with the colonies exiſted; for whenever they diſappeared, and that by this war we were weakened, then it was poſſible and probable, with a very ſmall force, they would do ſuch a ſignal miſchief to this kingdom as might be irreparable. He took a view of the commercial intereſt of France with America, and mentioned how probable it was they would ſacrifice their friendſhip to England for a lucrative connexion with America, and pictured the conſequences in ſtriking figures of reaſoning. He mentioned the diſturbances which might ariſe from the importation of theſe foreign troops, and aſked by what laws they were to be tried for offences in this kingdom? whether they were to be ſubject to a jury of this country, or to a court-martial among themſelves? and if the latter, what dreadful conſequences might follow. He then returned to the juſtice on which this requeſt was founded, and ſaid ſuch was his opinion of it, he would not vote a ſingle ſword againſt America, without an addreſs to accompany it, recommending conciliatory meaſures: That he foreſaw the conſequences of this war; and that if the Miniſtry were victorious, it would only be eſtabliſhing a right to the harveſt, when they had burned the grain; it would be only eſtabliſhing a right to the ſtream, when they had cut off the fountain.

Sir John Blaquiere ſaid he was totally ignorant of this meaſure when the ſeſſion opened. That it would have been wrong to have deducted the ſaving from the votes of ſupplies, before it was known whether the troops would be ſent or not. That if the ſupplies are raiſed, and there is a redundancy, on account of this meaſure, it would be liable to the diſpoſal of Parliament next ſeſſions.

The queſtion was then put on the firſt reſolution, and the Committee divided, Ayes 121——Noes 76——Majority 45.

It being then near midnight, the conſideration of the ſecond reſolution was adjourned till Monday.

Lancaſter, February 13, 1776.

PHILIP BAKER, INN-KEEPER,

HEREBY acquaints the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he hath removed from the houſe he lately lived in, at the Sign of the King of Pruſſia, in King-ſtreet, oppoſite the Market, to that noted houſe, in Queen-ſtreet, where Mr. Chriſtian Wirtz formerly kept his ſtore, between the houſes of Mr. Barnard Hubley, Copperſmith, and Mr. Chriſtopher Breidenhard, Inn-keeper, where he keeps Tavern, and has his former Sign, the King of Pruſſia: He returns his thanks to the public for their former favours, and hopes for a continuance of the ſame now, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble ſervant,

PHILIP BAKER.

N. B. He follows the ſhoe-making buſineſs as uſual, and ſhall be much obliged to thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom. Wanted a Heel and Laſt-maker. §

To be RENTED, for a Term of Years,

A CONVEYANCE or PRIVILEGE of a MINE, thought to be Copper, in Pileſgrove, Salem County, Weſt-Jerſey. Any Perſon inclining to take ſaid Mine, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL BASSETT, ELISHA DAVIS, ISAAC DAVIS. ¶

To be SOLD by private SALE,

And may be entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE LOT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-town, in the county of Cheſter, 19 miles from Philadelphia, containing 30½ acres; there are on ſaid premiſes 13 acres of woodland, well timbered, 7 acres of meadow, and a ſmall bearing orchard. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to Thomas Tucker, or Thomas Ellis, living in the aforeſaid townſhip of Eaſt-town. An indiſputable title will be made by

February 16, 1776. § WILLIAM ELLIS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN DENYCE, late of the townſhip of Lower-Dublin, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be paid by

¶ JANE DENYCE, Ecutrix.

Straſburg Village, Lancaſter County, February 10, 1776.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons who have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of Archibald M'Calliſter, late of Straſburg townſhip, Lancaſter county, deceaſed, to bring in their accounts, properly proved, on or before the 18th day of March next, at the houſe of Everard Gruber, Eſq; in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, that the ſame may be adjuſted by CHARLES PHILLIPS, G. A.

N. B. Thoſe who do not bring in their accounts, on or before the aboveſaid day, may have a chance of looſing the ſame. †

WAS left with the ſubſcriber, living in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, a ſmall cheſtnut Horſe, about 12 or 13 hands high, and 6 years old; he was left by a certain *Thomas Smith*, as ſecurity for part of the price of 6 head of beef cattle, which he bought, and as he has neglected coming to redeem him, according to agreement; theſe are to let the ſaid *Richard Smith* know, that if he does not come, in 4 weeks after this notice, he will be ſold to pay the debt and coſt. And whereas a certain *Nathaniel Carigan* left a new blue coat with the ſubſcriber, about 4 years ago, in lieu of a ſum of money, under Forty Shillings; theſe are to let the ſaid *Carigan* know, that if he does not come, in 4 weeks time, and diſcharge the ſaid debt, it will be ſold by JAMES HAMILTON.

N. B. The ſaid *James Hamilton* has to be rented or ſold, that noted Tavern and Plantation, now occupied by Jacob Miller, at the Sign of the Bull, 19 miles below Lancaſter, on the main road leading to Philadelphia; the plantation contains 180 acres and better; the plow land is extraordinary good for bearing grain, and about 30 acres of meadow, not inferior to any in the county, and about 20 acres more may be made and all watered, and two orchards of good grafted fruit; there are on ſaid place a large ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, 38 feet by 35, with a cellar under the whole, a large ſtone barn 60 feet long and 36 feet wide, one ſtory under ground, divided compleatly in ſtables and gangways, and two ſtone ſheds, one about 40 feet long, the other 30; the buildings are all partly new and in good repair, and ſeveral other out-houſes, and a good lime-kiln, and likewiſe about 100 acres of timber land, at a ſmall diſtance; the ſituation is healthy, and in a good neighbourhood; it would anſwer very well for a ſtore, or a gentleman's country ſeat; none need apply to rent, except they be well recommended. The premiſes may be entered on the firſt of April next. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county. ‖ 1W. JAMES HAMILTON.

CAME *to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, about the beginning of July laſt, an old brindle COW, with a white face, and gives ſome milk. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.* ¶ JOHN FERTICK.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday, the 4th of March next, at the late dwelling-houſe of Thomas Preſton, deceaſed, in Second-ſtreet, ſeven doors below the Friends Meeting,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, chymical and galenical, Patent Medicines, &c. among which are an aſſortment of capital articles, viz. Opium, camphire, quickſilver, bark, jalap, ſal ammoniac, &c. together with all the ſhop furniture, and elaboratory utenſils, &c. &c.

Likewiſe a hand-preſs, very convenient for printing hand-bills, &c. &c.

At the ſame place will be ſold a very valuable Library, conſiſting of upwards of 600 medical, chymical and metallurgical authors, and a variety of pamphlets, among which are the following, Pliney's natural hiſtory, Stukely on the ſpleen, Van Helmont's works, Agricola de re metallica, Gerrard's Herbal, Parkinſon's Theatrum Botanicum, Ditto's Garden, Sutherland's ſhip building, Wicker's ſecrets of art and nature, James's medical dictionary, Chambers's Cyclopædia, Hill's natural hiſtory, Glauber's works, Paracelſi Opera Omnia, Murray on ſhip building, Da Coſta's hiſtory of foſſils, Boyle's works, Hill's Materia Medica, Philoſophers tranſactions, Smellie's midwifery, Falck on the venereal diſeaſe, Cheſelden's anatomy, Sharp's ſurgery, Beckeri Phyſica Subterranea, &c.

Thoſe that are indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Preſton, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts to

SARAH PRESTON, and MARY PRESTON, Execut.

N.B. The HOUSE to be LETT. ¶

To be expoſed to SALE, by way of public VENDUE, on the 4th day of the Third-Month next, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Thomas Rambo, deceaſed, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION and tract of 107 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Deptford, county of Glouceſter, and weſtern diviſion of the province of New-Jerſey, on Salem road, about a quarter of a mile above Mantua-creek-bridge, and 12 miles from Coopers ferries, whereon are a ſtone dwelling-houſe, a kitchen, a pump of good water before the door: And as part of ſaid land is very convenient to lay out in lots, there being many already laid out on ſaid road, from the ſaid land, in the life-time of the ſaid *Rambo*, and ſeveral houſes already built thereon, the ſame will be ſold all together, or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may be ſhewn the ſame, with a draught thereof, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near thereto. § JOSHUA LORD, Executor.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons in the counties of Northampton, Berks, Philadelphia Cheſter, Bucks, and Lancaſter, who are indebted to the Honourable the Proprietaries for quitrents, that attendance will be given to receive the ſame, at Eaſton, for the county of Northampton, from the 17th day of February next, to the 23d of the ſame month; at Reading, for the county of Berks, from the 27th of February to the 2d of March next; at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, from the 4th to the 9th; at Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, from the 12th to the 16th; at Pennſbury, for the county of Bucks, from the 18th to the 22d; and at Lancaſter, for the county of Lancaſter, from the 25th to the 28th of March next, incluſive; at which reſpective times and places, all perſons concerned are required to be punctual in diſcharging their arrearages. EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver-General.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 22d day of February inſtant, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 100 acres; bounded by land of John Jones, and others; late the eſtate of John Evans; ſeized and taken in execution by

February 5, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the 22d day of February inſtant, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 164 acres; bounded by land of Robert Gambel, Alexander Rogers, and William Daviſon. And alſo will be ſold, at the ſame time and place, horſes, cows, calves, houſhold goods, grain in the ground, and other things too tedious to mention; late the eſtate of James Martin; ſeized and taken in execution by

† NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 23d day of February inſtant, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Darby, in the county of Cheſter, containing 349 perches; bounded by land of Hugh Lloyd, Rebecca Wood, and the main ſtreet leading towards Philadelphia; late the eſtate of James Pearſon; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 23d day of February inſtant, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 142 acres; bounded by land of James Blelack, Jeffery Bentley, John Bentley, and Thomas Scott. Alſo will be ſold, at the ſame time and place, houſhold goods, and implements of huſbandry; horſes, cows, ſheep, Smith's tools. Late the eſtate of Patrick Carren; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the 24th day of February inſtant, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 239 acres; bounded by land of Samuel Oliver, John Brown, and others; late the eſtate of Samuel Jefferies; ſeized and taken in execution by

§ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

Roads-Town, January 29, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed (agreeable to a former advertiſement) will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 27th day of February next, at Cumberland Court-houſe, New-Jerſey, a certain plantation, or tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Deerfield, containing 160 acres of good land, for grain or graſs, with good improvements thereon, and a ſtream of water running through the ſame; bounding on lands of Arthur Davis, David Reeves, and others; late the eſtate of John Vail; ſeized and taken in execution, at the ſuit of John Buck, and to be ſold by DAVID BOWEN, Sheriff. ‡

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at public vendue, on Tueſday, the 26th of March next, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Downs, in the county of Cumberland, containing 300 acres, with ſome improvements thereon; now in tenure of Daniel Ketchum; late the eſtate of Thomas Lippencott; ſeized, and taken in execution, at the ſuit of Thomas Morton, and to be ſold by DAVID BOWEN, Sheriff. ¶

Philadelphia Barracks, February 7, 1776.

THIRTY-TWO DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. AUGUSTIN WILLETT's company, in the Firſt Pennſylvania Battalion, the following Recruits, *viz. James Chriſty*, an Iriſhman, aged about 28 years, well ſet, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſuppoſed to keep about Wright's-Town, in Bucks county. *Peter Barr*, an Iriſhman, aged about 28 years, well ſet, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſuppoſed to keep about New-Caſtle, on Delaware. *Zephaniah Miller*, country-born, aged about 25 years, ſlim made, about 5 feet 11 inches high, ſuppoſed to keep about the town of Reading, in Berks county. *Thomas Gould* and *Thomas Ferguſon*, one about 5 feet 11 inches, the other about 5 feet 8 inches high. *Allan Prindle*, an Iriſhman, aged about 28 years, about 5 feet 10 inches high. *William Nabae*, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. *John Tolbert*, an Iriſhman, and *James Williams*, an Engliſhman, one about 5 feet 11 inches high, and about 30 years old, the other about 6 feet high, and about 32 years old. *James Carney*, an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 7 inches high, about 24 years of age, and is ſuppoſed to be gone to Cheſter county. *Bryan Garland*, an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and about 25 years of age. *Andrew Simett*, an Iriſhman, about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, very clumſy built, one of his legs thicker than the other, bloated up very much in his face, and is ſuppoſed to keep near Lancaſter. Whoever takes up any of the above deſerters, and ſecures them, ſo that they may be delivered to the above battalion, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings reward for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶7/6. AUGUSTIN WILLETT, C. P. B.

THE LAND-OFFICE

IS now open, both for the Province and Lower Counties; the terms are 5l. ſterl. for every 100 acres, and one penny, ſterl. per acre, per annum, quitrent for ever; the purchaſe-money to be paid down at the time of obtaining the warrant, and the land to be ſurveyed and patented within two years from the date of the warrant; and if not patented in that time, the warrant and ſurvey to be void. No perſon will be allowed to take up more than 300 acres, without the Governor's ſpecial licence. And whereas in the Lower Counties many poor people not having an oppertunity of taking up lands, the Office not being open, have made ſmall ſettlements on vacant lands, on which they live, and which are the only means of their ſubſiſtence, and others have cleared and fenced pieces of vacant land, adjoining their plantations, and it is but reaſonable that ſuch perſons ſhould be preferred in the taking up and purchaſing ſuch lands, Notice is hereby given to all ſuch perſons, that if they apply to the Office, within 6 months from this time, they will be preferred in taking up their land; and if they fail of doing it in that time, ſuch lands will be liable to be taken up by the firſt applier.

January 27, 1776. JAMES TILGHMAN, Secretary of the Land-Office.

WANTED,

A Pair of genteel ſtout COACH-HORSES.

ANY Perſon, having ſuch to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer, that will give a good Price, by applying to JOHN HALE, at his Livery-ſtables, near the New-Market.

Hanover Town, York County, January 20, 1776.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, did, upon the 27th day of Auguſt, 1774, purchaſe from a certain George Koogh, an houſe and four lots of ground in the town of Hanover aforeſaid; and in part payment of which, gave unto the ſaid George Koogh one bond for the payment of Twenty-five Pounds Twelve Shillings, which was payable upon the 27th day of Auguſt now laſt paſt: And whereas Richard M'Caliſter, Eſq; hath ſeized upon, and now hath in his poſſeſſion, three of the ſaid lots of ground, they being forfeited unto him, on account of the failure of the ſaid George Koogh, in performance of the covenants and reſervations under which he, the ſaid George Koogh, held the ſame. Now theſe are to forewarn all perſons from purchaſing, or taking any aſſignment of the ſaid recited bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, unleſs compelled thereto by law. ¶ MICHAEL HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

February 28, 1776. NUMB. 2462.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Juſt printed and publiſhed, at the deſire of ſeveral Members of the Honourable the Continental Congreſs, and ſome of the Military Officers of the Aſſociation, and is now ſelling by JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior, *and* ROBERT AITKEN, *in Front ſtreet; alſo by* ROBERT BELL, *in Third-ſtreet,*

(Price Twenty-ſix Shillings, two volumes, in neat binding)

THE MILITARY GUIDE FOR YOUNG OFFICERS. By THOMAS SIMES, Eſq. This work is a large and valuable compilation from the moſt celebrated military writers---Marſhal Saxe---General Bland---King of Pruſſia---Prince Ferdinand, &c. &c. Containing the experience of many brave heroes in critical ſituations, for the uſe of young warriors; including an excellent military, hiſtorical and explanatory DICTIONARY. To which is now added extracts from a military eſſay, containing reflections on the raiſing, arming, cloathing and diſcipline of the Britiſh infantry and cavalry. By Campbell Dalrymple, Eſq; Lieutenant-Colonel to the King's own regiment of dragoons. The whole is illuminated with 11 Copperplates.

N. B. The ſubſcribers are requeſted to call or ſend for their books.

Lancaſter, February 24, 1776.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
FRANCIS BAILEY,
At the Printing and Poſt-Offices, in King-ſtreet,
COMMON SENSE;
Addreſſed to the INHABITANTS of AMERICA.
With the Additions, APPENDIX, and Addreſs to the People called QUAKERS, &c. §

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
NICHOLAS BROOKS,
In Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet,

LETTERS, written by the late Right Honourable the EARL of CHESTERFIELD, to his Son PHILIP STANHOPE; together with ſeveral other Pieces, on various Subjects: Publiſhed by Mrs. EUGENIA STANHOPE, from the Originals, now in her Poſſeſſion: In Four Volumes. Price *Twenty-ſix Shillings*, elegantly bound and lettered.

Where may be had, Dr. RYAN's incomparable worm-deſtroying SUGAR PLUMS, which are highly neceſſary to be kept in all Families. Alſo KEYSER's PILLS, and MAREDANT's DROPS. Likewiſe JOHN REED's MAPS of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, with a Book of Reference. *N. B.* A Variety of the beſt Silk Stockings, black, white, and mixed colours, ribbed and plain.

To be SOLD at public SALE, on the 5th day of MARCH next, on the premiſes, the ſale to begin at two o' clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE GRIST and SAW-MILL, with about 30 acres of LAND, equal to any in goodneſs on Brandywine; 12 or 14 acres of which are good meadow; there are on ſaid premiſes a dwelling-houſe, a new frame barn, cooper's ſhop, and other out-houſes; likewiſe a good bearing orchard, ſituate on Brandywine creek, about one mile below the forks of ſaid creek, in the townſhip of Eaſt Bradford, and county of Cheſter. The mill is well ſituated for cuſtom, being about 14 miles from a landing, and formerly known by the name of Jones's mill. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber, in Dilworth's town, Birmingham townſhip, or to Nathaniel Morriſon, on ſaid premiſes. BENJAMIN MILLER. §

To be ſold by public vendue, on the 14th of March next, if not ſold before by private ſale,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, pleaſantly ſituated, about 17 miles from Philadelphia, on the gread road leading therefrom to Wright's-town, in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, near the Sign of the Buck, containing about 184 acres, about 100 acres clear, about 8 acres meadow, and as much more may be made and watered, the remainder is well timbered; there are erected on ſaid plantation a good ſtone houſe, cellar under the whole, a log kitchen adjoining ſaid houſe, ſmith's ſhop, ſmoak-houſe, a good frame barn and ſtables, a ſpring of good water near the door, a young orchard, of about 120 trees; there is a good ſtream of water running through the ſame, on which may be erected a griſt, ſaw, or fulling mill; the whole in good repair; the title indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the conditions, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on ſaid premiſes, or they will be made known at the time of ſale, by MATTHIAS FENTON.

N. B. The vendue to begin at 1 o' clock ſaid day. †

Weſt Bradford, Cheſter County, February 21, 1776.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the Ninth Day of March next,

THAT noted PUBLIC HOUSE, known by the Name of the Center Houſe, or Martin's Tavern, in Cheſter County, with the LOT of GROUND, containing about two Acres and a half. The Purchaſer to have Poſſeſſion about the 10th of April. The Conditions to be made known on the Day of Sale, and Attendance given, by

¶ JOSEPH MARTIN.

WAS FOUND, on the 7th of February, 1776, between John Roberts's Mill and Lancaſter Road, a black LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, with about Forty Shillings of Money, with ſome Letters and Papers. The Owner may have it again, by applying to DAVID YOUNG, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia County, and paying the Coſt of advertiſing. ¶

Chanceford Townſhip, York County, February 15, 1776.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 13th inſt. an indented ſervant man, named John M'Carty, about 19 *years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſpeaks very much with the brogue, has black curled hair, and very little pitted with the ſmall-pox, rather ſlender than ſtout made, a Roman Catholic by profeſſion; had on, a ſailor's light coloured cloth jacket, a dark brown cloth waiſtcoat, old leather breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, and took with him a pair of new ones, and braſs buckles not fellows, one of them broke; he came into the country laſt June, in the Brig John, John Blyth, maſter: His maſter ſuppoſes he will change his name, and paſs for a freeman, as it is thought he procured from an acquaintance (who ſerved one Mr. Fulton, and is now free) an old indenture of his. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by*

¶ WILLIAM ROSS.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a healthy *DUTCH* SERVANT GIRL, who has five Years to ſerve, fit for Town or Country. For Particulars, enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

TO BE SOLD, for Want of Employ,

A NEGROE WENCH, 20 Years of Age, has had the Small-pox, underſtands Houſe-work and all Sorts of Country-work in general, is ſober and honeſt. For farther Particulars, enquire of JOSEPH VANDEGRIFT, at the Croſs-Keys, at the Corner of Cheſtnut and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia. ¶

Philadelphia, February 26, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of James Whitehead, late of this city, Whorkhouſe-keeper, deceaſed, by bond, note, or book-account, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment (as a conſiderable ſum is wanted to pay off ſeveral legacies) and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid by

¶ MARY WHITEHEAD, Executrix.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN COATS, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have demands againſt the ſame, are hereby requeſted to bring them in, that they may be ſettled by LINDSAY COATS, and SEPTIMUS COATS, Executors. ¶

Second-Month 24, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN EASTBURN, late of the Manor of Moreland, in Philadelphia county, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are deſired to meet the ſubſcribers, at Jacob Comly's, in Smithfield, on the 19th day of next month, at 9 o' clock in the morning, to pay their reſpective debts due to ſaid eſtate, to prevent trouble and coſt. And all perſons that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be adjuſted by THOMAS TOWNSEND, and JOHN TOWNSEND, Executors.

N. B. There are two Legatees to the above eſtate, to wit, *Mary Studdem*, and *John Eaſtburn*, who are deſired to come and receive their reſpective legacies. ¶

THE OWNERS of the *WICACOA* MEADOWS are deſired to meet at the Court-Houſe, in *Philadelphia*, the firſt Monday in April, being the eighth Day of the Month, at Four o' Clock in the Afternoon, to chooſe MANAGERS and a TREASURER for the enſuing Year. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 5th of December laſt, Fourteen white SHEEP. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

GEORGE TITLOW. †

Pennſbury, February 21, 1776.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Pennſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, two indented ſervant men, viz. WILLIAM KIRGAN, *country born, about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, ſlim made, fair complexion, and long ſtraight hair; his upper fore teeth appear to be much worn; had on, and took with him, a half-worn beaver hat, a whitiſh coloured cloth coat, ſwanſkin under jacket, and a pair of new ſhoes, with plated buckles in them.* WILLIAM GRAY, *a native of Old England, a Woolcomber by trade, about the ſame age as Kirgan, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has ſhort ſtiff red hair, and black eye-brows; is an artful fellow, ſuppoſed to have deſerted from the Miniſterial army, and it is thought will endeavour to get there again; had on, and took with him, an old caſtor hat, old brown jacket, old leather breeches, a pair of new ſhoes, and odd buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid runaways ſhall have Three Pounds for either of them, or the above reward for both, paid by*

STEPHEN WEBB. §

LONDON, *November* 11.

YESTERDAY five petitions for ſtopping the proceedings againſt the Americans were preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's.

Yeſterday Lord Viſcount Mahon, and Sir Watkin Lewes, preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's, the following petition, ſigned by 500 of the principal Gentlemen, Merchants, Freemen, and inhabitants of the City of Worceſter.

To the KING's *Moſt Excellent* MAJESTY,

The humble ADDRESS *and* PETITION *of the* GENTLEMEN, MERCHANTS, FREEMEN, *and* INHABITANTS *of the City of* WORCESTER.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"AT a time when a PART of your Majeſty's ſubjects, and a FEW of our fellow-citizens are approaching your royal preſence, with addreſſes, which are SUPPOSED to convey to your Majeſty the genuine ſentiments of the people of Great-Britain: Will your Majeſty permit your dutiful and loyal ſubjects of one, not the moſt inconſiderable cities, in your Majeſty's dominions, with unfeigned aſſurances of attachment to your royal perſon, and the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover, thus publicly to bear teſtimony againſt them, as we hold ourſelves bound by every tie of duty to your Majeſty, to ourſelves, and to our country!

"We think ourſelves more particularly called upon, leſt the ſame deluſive arts of miſrepreſentation ſhould be practiſed here, with the ſame ſucceſs, as in America, which has involved that country in a civil war; nor are we without apprehenſions, that ſhould the ſame unfortunate meaſures be purſued, when this kingdom is drained of its forces, ſome powers in Europe, our natural enemies, may avail themſelves of the opportunity, and tranſfer the ſeat of war into this country.

"We deſire likewiſe to repreſent to your Majeſty, the melancholy decline of our trade and manufactures (owing in a great meaſure, as we apprehend, to the unhappy diſputes with America) and the gloomy ſituation of our artificers and their families.

"We ſhould be far from wiſhing to wound your royal ear with the lamentations of diſtreſs, but truth obliges us to approach your throne, and humbly to beſeech your Majeſty to adopt ſuch meaſures as in your your royal wiſdom ſhall ſeem moſt expedient, for putting a ſtop to the further effuſion of blood, for reconciling Great-Britain and her colonies, for re-uniting the affections of your now divided people, and for eſtabliſhing, on a permanent foundation, the peace, commerce and proſperity, of all your Majeſty's dominions."

An order has been lately ſent to the Tower to prepare a conſiderable quantity of 32, 24, 18, 12, 9, and 6 pounder cartridges.

Nov. 13. A number of flat bottomed boats are now building at Portſmouth and Plymouth dock-yards, to be put on board the men of war deſtined for America early in the ſpring.

Lord Howe is to go firſt Commiſſioner, in the new, idle, ridiculous commiſſion that is to be made out, to treat with America. His Lordſhip is not to be, nor to act as commander of any force, but in a *civil* capacity only.

Diſcerning men already ſay this COMMISSION SCHEME WILL NOT SUCCEED. America will not treat with thoſe men, nor with any perſons (however otherways reſpectable) from thoſe men, who adviſed the late barbarous, bloody meaſures againſt her.

Firſt remove Lord Mansfield, and the tools of Lord Bute, and then, and not till then, America and England will believe the Court are *truly* deſirous of peace.

There can be no doubt, it is the *ſecret intention* of the *Scotch* cabinet to carry on the war with America. They are reſolved upon bloody meaſures, and the farce of Commiſſioners is deluſive, to cajole England, and deceive America; but America is not to be ſo deceived; while her enemies are in favour, ſhe knows there can be no affection nor friendſhip for her.

The Earl of Oſſory, and his brother the Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, and Mr. Vernon, it is ſaid, have joined the Minority. It is lamented, that the Duke of Marlborough's name has not yet been ſeen in the liſt of thoſe who diſapprove of the preſent ruinous meaſures. It is high time that men of great property ſhould ſee the great ſtake they have in this deſperate, bloody game, which a *Scotch* Faction are playing with America. If a few conſiderable Engliſh gentlemen were to withdraw their ſupport, we ſhould ſpeedily have peace with America; and of courſe there would be an end to both the hazard, and the expence, of this diſgraceful war. But the Scotch, having nothing to loſe, are for carrying it on with other people's money; flattering the cloſet with plans of ſucceſs, and with high notions of prerogative and ſupremacy, to keep their places. To the low machinations of theſe men, are owing all the blunders, miſchiefs, errors, follies and violences, which, ſo long as language ſhall exiſt, will diſtinguiſh, diſgrace, and ſtigmatize the preſent reign in the hiſtory of mankind.

Yeſterday arrived in the Downs the Prince George, Moore, from Boſton. She ſailed with the Pallas tranſport, and has brought home ſick and wounded ſoldiers.

Nov. 14. It is ſtrongly reported that the Court of France has preſented a ſtinging memorial to our Secretary at State, upon the taking Ruſſian troops into Britiſh pay. This memorial is conceived in terms that have ſtruck our Admiration with Aſtoniſhment, as they conſider it as a prelude to a war with the Houſe of Bourbon.

It is ſaid that choice hath been made of Lord Howe and Mr. Barrington (who upon this occaſion is to be made an Admiral) to ſettle the conciliatory plan with the American Congreſs; or upon refuſal to enforce the meaſures of the State.

Letters from Padua, of the 31ſt of October, mention, that the Duke of Glouceſter is perfectly recovered from his late illneſs.

The country gentlemen who have, to ſuch a degree of affection, ſupported the preſent Miniſtry in their American meaſures, as to declare, ſome of them, that they were ready to pay a 14s. land-tax, rather than not conquer the Americans, and *make them* PAY *for the war*—Never, ſurely, were men more miſtaken!—The abſurdity of this idea is too groſs to deceive any but children and penſioners. To conquer a country, and ſupport the Conqueſt in the ſtyle of taxing it with the bayonet, is to have troops and garriſons in every part: In a word, to govern it by a ſtanding army. This is a plan that will never do with America.—Suppoſing you were to conquer it by the help of 4s. in the pound for three years to come, you muſt certainly continue the 4s. tax to keep it; for, as to making the war pay for itſelf, it is an idea that has proved purely chimerical for ſome centuries paſt. But farther, we know with how much regret Lord North parted with 4s. in the pound a few years ago, in time of profound peace; we may, therefore, be very ſure that he will not again be brought to part with it, while an army, whether for peace or war, is kept up in America. So that theſe wiſe-acres, the landed intereſt, as they falſely call themſelves, this penſioned intereſt, have intailed upon the real landed intereſt a tax of 4s. in the pound, probably for ever; for which our poſterity will have reaſon to curſe the memory of ſuch odious tranſactions. With declining ſtates, taxation always keeps pace with the inability of bearing it.

Lord Lyttleton has the promiſe of emolument, beſides the Chief Juſticeſhip in Eyre, which is worth near 2000l. a year. This will give this noble ſupporter of the Miniſter more eaſe in life than he has been accuſtomed to before laſt year, when good luck at play did more even than Lord North in paying off annuities.

It is hoped, that now Lord Dartmouth is Privy Seal he will not think it ſo requiſite in the Houſe of Lords to riſe and preach his auditors aſleep upon every queſtion concerning America, as has been the caſe ever ſince he was made Secretary of State.

There will ſoon be freſh defections from the miniſterial party. By the late changes it is to be noted, that the Miniſter has not gained a ſingle vote ſince Lord George Germaine and Lord Lyttleton were with them before.

By the Ship Hope, Captain Curvin, arrived here from Briſtol, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, November 23.

Letters juſt received in town from Spain adviſe, that the moſt amazing warlike preparations are now carrying on in that country; at Madrid orders are given to preſs 15,000 men, and half the King's houſhold troops have received orders to be in readineſs to march on the ſhorteſt notice.

HOUSE of COMMONS, November 25.

On the third reading of the bill to indemnify his Majeſty's Miniſters, who adviſed the meaſure of ſending foreign troops to the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon,

Mr. Marſham moved, that inſtead of the words in the preamble of the bill, *Whereas doubts have ariſen, &c.* the words, *Whereas it is contrary to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, &c.* be inſerted. Upon this a great debate enſued, with regard to the illegality of the meaſure.

Againſt the bill, among other arguments, it was alledged, that the conduct of adminiſtration was contradictory to a ſtrange degree; that they pretended to laugh at the idea of being indemnified for a meaſure of equal legality and propriety; that a member in oppoſition called on them to bring forward an indemnity bill; that the firſt miniſter openly adhering to the principle, that the meaſure was ſtrictly legal, yet he himſelf brought in the bill. That having brought it in, it had been proved neceſſary to ſecure the heads of thoſe men who had adviſed the meaſure. That as the plan was illegal, and at the ſame time unneceſſary, the bill ought not to paſs,—no indemnity—no exception from the regular courſe of the law, ought to be granted to men who break it without the moſt extreme neceſſity.

That in the preſent caſe the neceſſity could not be pleaded, ſince the body of troops procured by the means was too ſmall to be an object that amounted to any neceſſity of procuring them; conſequently there was no plea to urge in the ſtile of admitting an illegality, but acting for national preſervation; that if the meaſure was unneceſſary, the illegality of it would appear in the ſtronger light, ſince it was nothing but ſporting with the laws for a trifling conſideration, inſtead of being driven to a breach of them by an urgent neceſſity; that the illegality of the meaſure was clear from the almoſt regular tenor of our hiſtory, Parliament having in the earlieſt periods frequently remonſtrated againſt our King's keeping foreign troops in their dominions in France, declaring the ſame to be illegal, and had often procured their diſmiſſion. This was illuſtrated by various quotations from our hiſtory and laws, all tending to prove that the introducing foreign troops into any of the dominions of the crown of Great-Britain, without the conſent of Parliament, was againſt law.

On the other hand it was contended, that the fortreſſes of Gibraltar and Minorca were not within the realm of England, though belonging to the crown, and the great ſecurities of the kingdom againſt a foreign force, were expreſſed in the cleareſt terms to be confined to the realm: that the bill of rights is explicit in confining the caſe to thoſe limits; whereas, if it had been ever dreamed that the crown had no right to keep up foreign troops elſewhere, moſt certainly that famous declaration of the rights of the people, which was to point out the limits of the royal authority, would have included this caſe by name, inſtead of uſing terms excluſive of it. That the troops which have been for an age kept up at various times in America, by the authority of the crown and the provincial aſſemblies, were the cleareſt contradiction to the principles now maintained. Counter inſtances and quotations were made in ſupport of this doctrine. It was further contended, that as the meaſure was legal, ſo it was alſo neceſſary, though not in a degree that concerned the ſafety and exiſtence of the ſtate; that troops were wanted before new levies could be made, and none appeared ſo readily and eaſily to be procured as his Majeſty's German ones; that they were cheaper than the national troops, and open to no ſolid objection; that the difficulties met with in recruiting ſo many men as were now wanting, every day proved the expediency of the meaſure.

The debate was very warmly ſupported on both ſides, and laſted till paſt twelve o'clock, when a diviſion on the amendment was rejected, 131 againſt 58.

Nov. 28. The 33d regiment of foot, of which Lord Cornwallis is Colonel, is ordered for America, inſtead of the 53d. Lord Cornwallis is to command the expedition to South Carolina and Virginia.

A letter from Dublin ſays, "By letters from Sligo we have the melancholy account of ſeveral ſhips wrecked upon the north coaſt of this kingdom, and among the number a tranſport, which contained three companies of the 46th regiment, bound for America."

Houſe of Commons, Yeſterday, a few minutes after three o'clock, Mr. Alderman Oliver made his motion: he was ſeconded by the Lord Mayor of London. It was couched in the following terms; That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, requeſting that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to impart to the houſe, who were the original authors and adviſers of the following meaſures, before they were propoſed by parliament: The taxing America without conſent of its Aſſemblies, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue; for the extending the juriſdiction of the courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty; for taking away the charter of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; for reſtraining the American fiſhery; for exempting murderers from trial in America; for tranſporting accuſed Coloniſts to England to be tried for offences committed in America; and more eſpecially for eſtabliſhing Popery and deſpotiſm in Canada."

A little after ſix the main queſtion was put, and it was rejected on a diviſion, 163 againſt it, 10 for it.

Nov. 30. A 90 gun ſhip is ordered to be fitted up with all ſpeed, in the moſt commodious manner, for the reception of the commiſſioners, who ſoon after Chriſtmas are to embark for America, to ſettle the terms for a reconciliation between them and England.

The following is the concluſion of Mr. Wilkes's ſpeech in the Houſe of Commons, Monday, when Mr. Oliver made his motion: "Whoever did adviſe the meaſures 'lately purſued, which have loſt half of our empire, I 'conſider as a criminal of ſo deep a dye, that his head 'would be a juſt ſacrifice to the honour of England and 'the peace of America. The word impeachment I hope 'will ſtrike terror to the ear and heart of a wicked and 'arbitrary miniſter, and that the nobleſt and moſt im'portant prerogative of this free people, ſecured to us by 'our great deliverer, King William, in the act for the 'further limitation of the crown, and better ſecuring the 'rights and liberties of the ſubject, will ſoon have its full 'effect, that no pardon under the great ſeal of England 'be pleadable to an impeachment by the Commons in par'liament."

Dec. 2. It is confidently reported, that General Gage adviſes an immediate reconciliation with America by all means, and that General Burgoyne ſeconds this opinion.

HOUSE of COMMONS, *December* 1.

On the ſecond reading of Lord North's bill for prohibiting all trade and intercourſe with the Colonies in rebellion, the following clauſe was objected to by the gentlemen in oppoſition: "that all ſhips and veſſels, of or belonging to the inhabitants of the ſaid Colonies (wherever the ſame ſhall be found) together with their cargoes, apparel and furniture, and all other ſhips whatever, with their cargoes, apparel and furniture, which ſhall be found trading in any port or place of the ſaid colonies, or going to trade, or coming from trading, in any ſuch port or places, ſhall become [a blank for confiſcated] to his Majeſty, as if the ſame were the ſhips and effects of open enemies, and ſhall be ſo adjudged, deemed and taken, in all Courts of Admiralty, and in all other Courts whatever." This they conſidered as a cruel declaration of war againſt the Americans, which will fruſtrate all plans of reconciliation.

It was likewiſe urged, that the ſending commiſſioners to treat, if this bill is to paſs into a law, would be an idle and expenſive meaſure; that the bill was of a piece with all thoſe other oppreſſive and irritating acts which had rouſed the Colonies to reſiſtance; we firſt forbad their intercourſe with any other nation, and were now about to put the finiſhing ſtroke to their accumulated injuries, by cutting off their intercourſe even with ourſelves; that this would ſtimulate them to publiſh that code of laws, which we were certain they had prepared; that, exaſperated beyond all degree of forbearance, they would immediately declare themſelves a free and independent people, and throw open their ports to all nations, by which we might, in all probability, be involved in the difficulties of a foreign war, at that critical moment when we were moſt torn with civil broils and domeſtic diſtraction. Adminiſtration remarked the inconſiſtency of the arguments advanced on the other ſide of the Houſe; when an army was to be voted, an army would be certainly ineffectual—it would be much more expedient to withdraw our troops, and carry on a *naval* war *only*, and now that bill was brought in to give greater effect to our naval operations, they were as warm againſt that meaſure as they had been againſt the army; that in ſhort they ſeem to have but one object in view—that of impeding every meaſure of adminiſtration, right or wrong. Whatever force this argument might have, it was ſupported by one ſtill more effectual---a majority of near four to one; for on the diviſion there were for the bill, 207; againſt it, 57.

The bill was then read a ſecond time, and committed for Tueſday next, after which the Houſe adjourned to Monday.

Dec. 7. This day the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons was not ſeated till half an hour after three o'clock. As ſoon as ſome trifling buſineſs was finiſhed, Mr. Alderman Oliver roſe, and in his place preſented to the Houſe a petition from the merchants, planters, and others concerned in the trade and commerce of the Weſt-India iſlands, ſetting forth the very great detriment and the diſtreſs the preſent bill before the Houſe, for prohibiting all trade and intercourſe with America during the preſent rebellion, would bring on the ſaid iſlands, and praying ſuch relief as to the Houſe may ſeem meet, or that the ſame may not paſs into a law. It enumerates, among other things, the great quantities of bread, flour, rice, Indian corn, live ſtock, and other proviſions; alſo lumber, and various other articles, abſolutely neceſſary and requiſite for the ſuſtenance and for carrying on the trade of the ſugar iſlands.

Dec. 8. The clauſe in the American reſtraining bill, which occaſioned the greateſt debate at its ſecond reading, was at length ſettled as follows:

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that this act, ſo far as the ſame relates to the capture and forfeiture of ſhips and veſſels belonging to the inhabitants of the above-mentioned colonies, ſhall commence and be in force from and after the firſt of January 1776; and ſo far as the ſame relates to the capture and forfeiture of all ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be found going in or at any of the ſaid colonies, from and after the firſt of next March; and ſo far as the ſame relates to the capture and forfeiture of all ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be found trading in or at any of the ſaid colonies, or bound and trading from any port or place in the ſame, from and after the firſt of June next; and ſhall continue to be in force ſo long as any of the ſaid colonies ſhall remain in a ſtate of rebellion and diſobedience."

Another amendment we hear is, that all ſeamen who are taken on board American veſſels made prizes, are to be entered into his Majeſty's ſervice as part of the crew of the ſhip of war by which they are taken, inſtead of being made priſoners.

Mr. Hartley made a motion, the purport of which was, to addreſs his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to withdraw his troops from Boſton; that the coloniſts ſhould be reſtored to their conſtitutional right of trial by jury, and that all the grievances which they complain of, on the ſcore of taxation, ſhould be redreſſed; at the ſame time he propoſed a plan for eſtabliſhing the ſupremacy of the legiſlature of Great-Britain in all other caſes: But after ſome debate the motion was totally rejected, by 123 to 21.

Yeſterday Col. Ackland took leave of his Majeſty, and immediately ſet out for Portſmouth, to embark on board a tranſport ſhip which has his regiment on board, to ſail with all expedition for America.

Dec. 9. Yeſterday Lord Cornwallis took leave of his Majeſty, he being in a few days to ſet out to embark for Virginia.

The order of the day was read for receiving the report on the American reſtraining bill. Mr. Mackworth accordingly reported the bill, together with the amendments; it was then moved, that the ſaid report be now taken into conſideration. After which Mr. Mansfield, and Mr. Pratt the counſel, were called in; the report was then read, and likewiſe the petition from the planters of his Majeſty's ſugar colonies, and ſeveral merchants trading thereto, reſiding in London. After the counſel withdrew, a debate aroſe, which laſted for ſome time, and then the main queſtion was put, that this bill, with the amendments, be engroſſed; ayes 143, noes 38. Adjourned to Monday.

On Thurſday died, at his houſe in Spring-Gardens, of the gout in his ſtomach, Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, Knt. of the Bath, Member in the preſent Parliament for the borough of Heydon, in Yorkſhire, Admiral of the Blue Squadron, Lieutenant-General of the Marines, and Elder Brother of the Trinity-Houſe.

Dec. 12. Yeſterday Lord Chewton, ſon of the Earl of Waldegrave, took leave of the King, and embarked this day for America with Lord Cornwallis.

HOUSE of COMMONS, *December* 11.

A motion was made for the third reading of the American reſtraining bill, to which ſome oppoſition was made; but as every argument, which reaſon or ingenuity could ſuggeſt for or againſt the meaſure, had been already advanced, the debate was as barren as it was ſhort. At half after ſix the queſtion being put, it was carried by 112 to 16, when the bill was paſſed, and ordered to be ſent up to the Lords.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, December 5.

"The Scotch Brigade in the ſervice of this republic has been applied for by the Court of Great-Britain to be taken into Britiſh pay. The terms upon which this is to take place are not yet ſettled, but it is ſaid they have ſtipulated not to be ſent to America, and to have leave to recruit in Scotland, which they have not had for ſome years paſt. It is likewiſe ſaid they are to continue three years in Britiſh pay.

Saturday evening a meeting of the Great Officers of State was held at Lord Suffolk's Office, as alſo ſome of the Crown Lawyers, to deliberate on a number of Propoſitions which have been offered by a Noble Lord in an high office, as a ground-work of ſome conciliatory meaſures to be offered to the Americans.

Eight ſail of the line and five thouſand ſoldiers are to be employed in reducing the ſouthern colonies, while the main fleet and army are to occupy Boſton. This is the new diſpoſition for the ſpring.

Brigadier General Pigot is to have the 38th regiment of foot, late Lord Blayney's, and Col. Grant is to ſucceed to the 55th.

This day the Arethuſa man of war, with ſeveral tranſports bound to America, returned to the Downs, the wind blowing hard againſt them.

Dec. 14. His Majeſty has appointed Sir George Macartney to be Governor of the Grenada Iſlands, in the room of William Leybourne Leybourne, Eſq; deceaſed.

Laſt night Stephen Sayre, Eſq; appeared at the Old Bailey, and his counſel, Mr. Arthur Lee, moved the court to diſcharge the recognizance entered into before Lord Mansfield, on the 28th of October laſt, on his being brought before his Lordſhip on a writ of habeas corpus, on the commitment by Lord Rochford to the Tower for "Treaſonable Practices," and Mr. Baron Burland, who, with the Lord Mayor, preſided at the court, accordingly diſcharged the recognizance.

Mr. Sayre has given directions to his Solicitor, to commence actions againſt Lord Rochford, the Under Secretaries of State, and the King's Meſſengers, that the perſonal liberty of every Engliſhman may again be aſſerted in his perſon, and the ſeizure of papers be condemned by an Engliſh Jury.

HARTFORD, *February* 19.

Sickneſs in the family of the Printers at Cambridge prevented the uſual publication of the Eſſex Gazette, ſo that we are unable to give our readers a particular account of the heroic deeds of a body of the miniſterial gentry, laſt week at Dorcheſter. All we can ſay is, that a party of about 500 landed on Dorcheſter-Point, on Tueſday night, and drove off our whole garriſon, which conſiſted of about 40 men—ſet a number of houſes on fire—took an old gentleman who had long been an inhabitant of the place, with two ſmall children priſoners; and then made off with the utmoſt precipitation!

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 28.

A letter from Annapolis, dated Feb. 23, 1776, ſays, "We hear, for certain, that General Clinton is arrived in our Capes."

From Hiſpaniola we have intelligence, that a number of Engliſh Frigates are cruiſing about there, who ſeize all American veſſels they come acroſs.

It is ſaid the French have 11000 men in Martinico and Guadaloupe, and more expected; and an equal number at St. Domingo.

IN CONGRESS, *February* 23, 1776.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſeveral Aſſemblies, Conventions, Councils or Committees of Safety, and Committees of Correſpondence and Inſpection in the United Colonies, to exert themſelves in deviſing farther ways and means of promoting and encouraging the manufacture of Salt-petre, and of introducing that manufacture into private families.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſeveral Aſſemblies and Conventions in the United Colonies, that they immediately eſtabliſh public works in each and every county in their reſpective Colonies, at the expence of ſuch Colonies, for the manufacture of ſalt-petre, and appoint Committees of their own members immediately to ſet up ſuch manufactures.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Aſſemblies, Conventions, or Councils of Safety of every Colony, forthwith to erect Powder Mills in their reſpective Colonies, and appoint Committees to build ſuch mills, and procure perſons well ſkilled in the manufacture of powder, at the expence of ſuch Colonies.

Reſolved, That a Committee of this Congreſs, to conſiſt of one member from each Colony, be appointed to conſider of farther ways and means of promoting and encouraging the manufactures of Salt-petre, Sulphur and Powder in theſe Colonies, and to correſpond with the ſeveral Aſſemblies and Conventions, and Councils or Committees of Safety in the ſeveral Colonies, that this Congreſs may be, from time to time, truly informed of the progreſs made in theſe manufactures in all the Colonies

The members choſen; Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Paine, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Huntington, Mr. L. Morris, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Read, Mr. Paca, Mr. Braxton, Mr. Hewes, Mr. E. Rutledge, and Mr. Bullock.

Ordered that the above be publiſhed.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN CONGRESS, February 26, 1776.

Reſolved, That no veſſel loaded for Great-Britain, Ireland, or the Britiſh Weſt-Indies, be permitted to ſail until the farther order of this Congreſs; and that it be recommended to the different Committees of Inſpection and Obſervation, to ſee that this Reſolution be carried into execution. *Ordered to be publiſhed.*

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

City of Philadelphia, February 22, 1776.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

Beſt FINE FLOUR, at *Seventeen Shillings* and *Nine-pence* per C.
MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings* per C.
RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per C.

White Bread	*lb.*	*oz.*	*Middl. Do.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*Rye Do.*	*lb.*	*oz.*
1d. loaf, is	0	7	1d. loaf, is	0	8¾	1d. loaf, is	0	11
2d. ditto,	0	15¼	2d. ditto,	1	1½	2d. ditto	1	6¼
4d. ditto,	1	14½	4d. ditto,	2	2½	4d. ditto	2	12½
8d. ditto,	3	13	8d. ditto,	4	5	8d. ditto	5	9
12d. ditto,	5	11½	12d. ditto,	6	7½	12d. ditto	8	5½

Set by SAMUEL POWELL, *Mayor.*
JACOB DUCHE,
SAMUEL RHOADS, } *Aldermen.*
AMOS STRETTLE.

Meſſieurs HALL *and* SELLERS.

By inſerting the following in your impartial paper, you will oblige a Friend and Cuſtomer.

" *The Republican Spirit is indeed at Bottom as ambi-*
" *tious as the Monarchical.* VOLTAIRE.

THE Town has been lately amuſed with a new political Pamphlet, intituled *Common Senſe*.

This piece, though it has taken a popular name, and implies that the contents are obvious, and adapted to the underſtandings of the bulk of the people, is ſo far from meriting the title it has aſſumed, that in my opinion it holds principles equally inconſiſtent with learned and common Senſe.

I know not the author, nor am I anxious to learn his name or character; for the book, and not the writer of it, is to be the ſubject of my animadverſions.

'Tis the glory of a free country to enjoy a free preſs, and of this, that the ſentiments and opinions of the meaneſt, equally with thoſe of the greateſt, are brought to view; for we know by frequent inſtances, that the rich and high-born are not the monopolizers of wiſdom and virtue.—On the contrary, theſe qualities are oftener to be found among the middling claſs in every country, who, being leſs diſſipated and debauched than thoſe who are uſually called their betters, apply themſelves with more induſtry to the culture of their underſtandings, and in reality become better acquainted with the true intereſts of the ſociety in which they live.

But to my great grief I have too often ſeen inſtances of perſons in every claſs of life, whoſe publications, at the ſame time they have reflected honour on the parts and genius of the authors, have been ſo ſhamefully wanting in candour as to attempt, by the cadence of words, and force of ſtile, a total perverſion of the underſtanding.

The pamphlet in queſtion ſeems to be plainly calculated to induce a belief of three things.

1ſt. That the Engliſh form of government has no wiſdom in it, and that it is by no means ſo conſtructed as to produce the happineſs of the people, which is the end of all good government.

2d. That monarchy is a form of government inconſiſtent with the will of God.

3d. That now is the time to break off all connexion with Great-Britain, and to declare an independance of the Colonies.

It muſt be obvious to every impartial eye, that the author reaſons from the abuſes of, againſt the benefits derived from, the Engliſh conſtitution; and after reciting theſe abuſes concludes, very unfairly, that " it is incapable to produce what it ſeems to promiſe."—— For if an argument of this ſort is to be received, it will prove perhaps rather more than the author would chuſe—it would even prove that the Jewiſh theocracy was quite as improper, and as incapable to produce what it aimed at, as the reprobated Engliſh government.—The records of ſacred hiſtory inform us, that the law was given to the people from God, and that the Great Jehovah himſelf condeſcended to call them his *choſen people*. He ſignally interpoſed in their behalf in bringing them out of bondage, in preſerving them from the rage of Pharoah's army, and ſeating them in a land flowing with milk and honey, under his immediate government and laws, " written with his own finger."

" And he will love thee, and bleſs thee, and multiply thee: he will alſo bleſs the fruit of thy womb and the fruit of thy land, thy corn and thy wine, and thy oil; the increaſe of thy kine, and the flocks of thy ſheep, in the land which he ſware unto thy fathers to give thee." Deut. vii. 13.

" Thou ſhalt be bleſſed above all people, there ſhall not be male or female barren among you, or among your cattle." Deut. vii. 14.

But what effects did all theſe extraordinary favours and promiſes of the Deity himſelf produce upon that wicked, perverſe, ſtiff-necked people? Moſes tells them,

" From the day that thou didſt depart out of the land of Egypt until ye came unto this place, ye have been rebellious againſt the Lord." Deut. ix. 7.

" You have been rebellious againſt the Lord from the day that I knew you." Deut. ix. 24.

Profane as well as ſacred hiſtory informs us of the ineffectuality of the beſt governments and the wiſeſt laws among a corrupt, degenerate people. It does not regularly follow, that if the people are not happy under an excellent form of civil polity, that the fault is in the government, it may be owing to the corruption of the people, and this I take to be the caſe in Great-Britain at this day. When the Britiſh Parliament is properly balanced, and each branch of the legiſlature faithfully executes its duty, I think I am ſafe in affirming there was never yet a form of government in the world ſo well calculated for the happineſs of a free people as this, and yet we are told by the author of the pamphlet, that the " prejudice of Engliſhmen in favour of King, Lords and Commons, ariſes as much or more from national pride than reaſon." The world has already ſeen numberleſs inſtances of fine-ſpun political theories, which, like the quackeries of mountebank Doctors, are to cure all the political evils to which human nature is liable.—But when the experiment is made, they become aſtoniſhed at the ill ſucceſs of their boaſted ſchemes—they find a thouſand little paſſions and intereſts continually interfering with their deſigns, and at length retire again to their cloſets, chagrined they had not thought it neceſſary to ſtudy the great volume of human nature, before they ventured to ſay what was the beſt for mankind.

The author, after venting his ſpleen againſt the Engliſh form of government, comes next to conſider the ſubject of monarchy and hereditary ſucceſſion; in treating which he plainly diſcovers the utmoſt prepoſſeſſion in favour of a republic. I ſhall not follow him through his ſcripture quotations, which he has ſo carefully garbled to anſwer his purpoſe, but beg leave to oppoſe ſome authorities to it.

The celebrated Trenchard, in No. 60, of Cato's Letters, ſays, " There is no government now upon earth, which owes its formation or beginning to the immediate revelation of God, or can derive its exiſtence from ſuch revelation: It is certain, on the contrary, that the riſe and inſtitution, or variation of government, from time to time, is within the memory of men or of hiſtories; and that every government, which we know at this day in the world, was eſtabliſhed by the wiſdom and force of mere men, and by the concurrence of cauſes evidently human."

" Nor has God by any revelation nominated magiſtrates, ſhewed the nature or extent of their powers, or given a plan of civil polity for mankind. (Hutch. Mor. Philoſ. p. 272.)

" *There being no natural or divine law for any form of government*, or that one perſon rather than another ſhould have the ſovereign adminiſtration of affairs, or have power over many thouſand different families, who are by nature all equal, being of the ſame rank, promiſcuouſly born to the ſame advantages of nature, and to the uſe of the ſame common faculties, therefore *mankind is at liberty to chooſe what form of government they like.*"

" God's providence or permiſſion ſuffered his own peculiar people the Jews to be under divers governments at divers times; as firſt under patriarchs, Abraham, Iſaac and Jacob, &c. then under judges, Othniel, Ehud and Gideon; then under high prieſts, Eli and Samuel; then under kings, Saul, David and the reſt; then under captains and high-prieſts again, " as Zerobabel, Judas, Maccabeus, and his brethren; and the government was laſtly taken from them, and they brought under the power of Rome. And that God permits ſuch magiſtrate or magiſtrates as the community thinks fit to approve, is plain by the teſtimony of Holy Scriptures; when God ſaid to Solomon, " By me kings rule, even all the judges of the earth." Prov. viii. 16.

" When the ſons of Samuel were judges over Iſrael, they took bribes and perverted judgment, therefore the elders of Iſrael deſired Samuel to make them a king; and though the elders are only mentioned to have aſked a king of Samuel, they ſeem to have been deputed from the whole congregation; for God ſaid unto Samuel, " *Hearken to the voice of the people in all that they ſay unto thee.*" 1 Sam. viii. 4, 7.

" *And Samuel told the people the manner of the kingdom, and wrote it in a book, and laid it up before the Lord.* 1 Sam. x. 25. 'Tis plain the manner of the kingdom ſignifies the conſtitution of the government, by which was meant the conditions on which Saul was to be king, and they his ſubjects; for though *God had given him the crown*, it was to rule the people according to juſtice and laws."

" After the battle between Saul and the Ammonites, Samuel ſaid to the people, *Come, let us go to Gilgal; and there they made Saul king before the Lord.* 1 Sam. xi. 1, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15. *Now therefore behold the king, whom ye have choſen; and behold the Lord hath ſet a king over you.*" Sam. chap. xii. 13.

Theſe latter quotations are taken from the great Lord Somers's book, called " the Judgment of whole Kingdoms and Nations, concerning the Rights of Kings and the People." This nobleman was Lord High Chancellor of England in King William's reign, and was remarkable for his revolution-principles, great learning and unſhaken integrity, in public and private life.

It does therefore from the foregoing teſtimonies appear, that monarchy (eſpecially a limited one, ſuch as that of England) is not inconſiſtent with the Holy Scriptures, as is ſet forth in ſaid pamphlet, but that it is as pleaſing to the Almighty, if agreeable to the people, as any other form of government, even the author's beloved republic.

The writer next proceeds to inform his readers of the numerous wars and ſcenes of blood acted in England under their kings, and aſſerts that " *Monarchy and ſucceſſion have laid the world in blood and aſhes. 'Tis a form of government which the word of God bears teſtimony againſt, and blood will attend it.*—Here are bold aſſertions indeed. —To the latter part I have already endeavoured to make ſome reply, ſo far as he aſſerts it is contrary to the word of God; but will the author's candour permit him to inform his reader of the infinite diſtractions and miſchiefs which have happened in the ancient and modern republics.—Under this form there are always two parties, which divide the whole body of the people, and an eternal warfare ſubſiſts between them for power.—The *Conteſt* is dreadful enough, but which ſoever party *prevails*, there is no rod heavy enough, no ſword ſufficiently ſharp, to puniſh thoſe whom they have ſubdued.—It then becomes a many headed monſter, a tyranny of many.

Let any man read with an unprejudiced eye the accounts which hiſtorians give us of the famous Grecian Commonwealths, and I will venture to ſpeak for him, that he will not beſtow great commendations on them.—The Athenians, a wiſe and poliſhed people, very often baniſhed their beſt citizens, from an apprehenſion of their power—a glorious reward for a virtuous citizen, who, as was the caſe in more inſtances than one, had preſerved his country from deſtruction. In the latter times of the Carthagenian and Roman republics, what conſtant ſcenes of blood and deva ſtation does hiſtory preſent to us.—The multitude in a perpetual ferment like the ocean in a ſtorm—in a ſtorm did I ſay—like the waters of the ſea, agitated by a dreadful whirlwind, nothing but the fury of one party encountering the rage of another.—Every trace of humanity being thus loſt, men change their natures and become as fierce and ſavage as wolves and tygers.

But let us deſcend nearer to modern times—let us look for happineſs and ſecurity in the republic of Holland, ſo often mentioned, and ſo little known—let us recollect the fate of the two brothers, Cornelius and John de Wit, Dutch miniſters, who were maſſacred by the people in the year 1672. Holland itſelf, from being a republic, is become a downright ariſtocracy. Liberty did not continue long in that country, notwithſtanding the blood and treaſure that were expended to acquire it. The people, ſo far from being free, have had no voice for many years paſt in the election of perſons to repreſent them in the States-General, nor have they any thing to do in the forming of laws by which they are to be governed. Whenever one of them dies, the vacancy is filled up without any interference of the people, and this important change was made in the ſtate, becauſe of the intolerable feuds and animoſities which attended the elections of repreſentatives. Had they been to have choſen a king, what dangerous and deſtructive tumults muſt it have produced. Founded on the woeful experience of ages, it is now become a general fixed opinion, that hereditary is preferable to elective monarchy, on account of the terrible diſorders, outrages and confuſion which uſually attend the election of a king; a pregnant inſtance of which, in our times, is the kingdom of Poland.

In our own hiſtory, we ſee what was the effect of the much-wiſhed for Commonwealth after the death of the tyrant Charles—it did not produce liberty—it preſently ended in arbitrary power. The moment almoſt after the reins of government fell from Charles's hands, Cromwell took them up, and governed the nation with abſolute ſway.

I cannot agree with the author of the pamphlet in opinion, that this is the time to declare an Independance of the Colonies. This ought to be the dernier reſort of America. Let us not yet loſe ſight of the primary object of the diſpute, namely, a ſafe, honourable and laſting reconciliation with Great Britain, until we are under a neceſſity of doing it. If an advantageous accommodation can be had, and a free conſtitution for this country be eſtabliſhed on mutual agreement and compact, 'twill be better and happier for us. But if juſtice is ſtill denied us, and we are to contend for liberty by arms, we will meet them in the field, and try our manhood againſt them, even to ſpilling the blood of every brave man we have. Should the miniſtry have recourſe to foreign aid, we may poſſibly follow their example; and, if it be eſſential then to our ſafety to declare an Independance, I would willingly embrace the neceſſity. RATIONALIS.

SEVERAL Sums of MONEY to be lett at intereſt, on good real ſecurity, by JOHN ORD, Notary-Public and Conveyancer, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets. *Philad. Feb.* 19, 1776.

THE MEMBERS OF THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

ARE requeſted to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the Indian Queen Tavern, To-morrow Evening, at 6 o'Clock. *Feb.* 28, 1775. ÆNEAS URQUHART, Secretary.

A few Hogſheads of *JAMAICA* SUGAR, and *FLORENCE* OIL, by the Cheſt, TO BE SOLD BY *SAMUEL YOUNG*, Near the DRAWBRIDGE. ¶

To be ſold, lett, or exchanged for houſes or lots in or near this city, and may be entered on any time after the date,

A MERCHANT-MILL and SAW MILL adjoining, in good repair, together with 100 acres of land, ſituate in the county of Cheſter and townſhip of Kennet, diſtant from Cheſter 20, and from Wilmington 10 miles; at the latter place the flour may be readily diſpoſed of, as there is a ſmart trade carried on from thence to the Weſt-India Iſlands; the county of Lancaſter lies about 25 miles back of ſaid mills, where they may weekly be ſupplied with ſufficient quantities of wheat; the mill-houſe is built of ſtone and brick, about 40 by 35 feet; alſo a ſtone addition adjoining, 30 by 25 feet; there are in ſaid mill two pair of mill-ſtones, one of French burrs, the other Cologne, 3 boulting reels and hoiſting works go by water, a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, 3 rooms on a floor, a ſtone kitchen, and a pump of good water in the yard, the barn is one ſtory of ſtone and a frame upon it, with ſtabling underneath; there are about 10 acres of very good meadow that are watered out of the mill race, and two apple orchards; the place has always been deemed a healthy ſituation, and in a good neighbourhood. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, or barter for the above premiſes and mills, or to take them on a leaſe for 7 years, may view them at any time, and be more fully informed, by applying to JOSEPH MUSGRAVE, living near the ſame, or to the owner and ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, who has a large aſſortment of Boulting-Cloths, which he will ſell low for caſh or ſhort credit. *February* 26, 1776. ELLIS LEWIS.

WANTED immediately,

ABOUT Eight or Ten Thouſand of beſt full ſized PIPE STAVES, for which the full Value will be given. Apply to ROBERT KNOX. ¶

Philadelphia, February 21. 1776.

TWENTY-ONE DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. JOSEPH HUBLEY's company, in the Third Battalion of *Pennſylvanians*, commanded by Col. JOHN SHEE, the following Recruits, *viz. John Hart*, an Engliſhman, a Jeweller by trade, 26 years of age, and about 5 feet 4 inches high; he lately lived with Major Cunningham, in Lancaſter county. *Simon Palmer*, of German deſcent, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, and has dark hair; he lately lived in Warwick townſhip, Lancaſter county. *Michael Houſeman*, a German, a Copperſmith by trade, 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and of a ſwarthy complexion; he lately lived in Windſor townſhip, York county. *Thomas Patton*, 21 years of age, and about 5 feet 9 inches high; he lived with his father, near Wright's-ferry, on Saſquehanna, and was lately ſeen about 2 miles from Carliſle, with ſome of his relations. *George M'Coley*, an Iriſhman, about 21 years of age, and 5 feet 5 inches high; he lately worked at Capt. Old's Forge, in Lancaſter county. *Samuel Wilſon*, 30 years of age, and 6 feet high; late of Mountjoy townſhip, Lancaſter county. *Peter M'Curd*, an Iriſhman, and about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; he lately lived at Saſquehanna, and it is thought he has a forged paſs; he came as far as Mr. Miller's tavern, on the Lancaſter road, at which place he ſtole and carried off ſome articles belonging to the company.

Whoever takes up the above Deſerters, or any of them, and ſecures them, ſo that they may be delivered to the above Battalion, ſhall receive THREE DOLLARS reward for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH HUBLEY, Captain in the Third Battalion of *Pennſylvanians*. ¶ 7ſ6.

*** Thoſe of the above Deſerters who will return to their company, within 2 weeks from the above date will be pardoned.

To the INHABITANTS *of the City of* PHILADELPHIA.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

OBSERVING *my Name inſerted with others, as a Member for the Committee of Inſpection in this City, I take this Method of teſtifying my Senſe of your Reſpect; but as I previouſly requeſted to be omitted and excuſed, I muſt further inform you, that I cannot attend thereon, and am* Your Friend, ISAAC HOWELL.

Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia, February 26, 1776.

TO BE RENTED,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A PLANTATION in the townſhip of Blockley, 3½ miles from the Court-houſe, containing 90 acres, about 70 are cleared, about 12 acres of meadow, and much more may be made; there are on the premiſes, a ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, an excellent ſpring-houſe two ſtories high, a large ſtone barn, with ſtalls for 18 head of cattle, a garden containing about an acre of ground all pailed in, a young orchard of about 500 trees, of choice fruit. The ſubſcriber will treat with any perſon that can produce a good character, of induſtry, ſobriety and ability, none other need apply. THOMAS HARRISON.

N. B. A German would be preferred. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the 13th *day of the Third-Month (called March) next, at the houſe of* JACOB COLEMAN, *in Germantown, at* 3 *o' clock in the afternoon,*

A COMMODIOUS two ſtory ſtone houſe, with a piazza, kitchen, and two ſtores adjoining, with the lot of ground thereunto belonging, a well of excellent water near the kitchen, and a cartway leading into the yard; it is a pleaſant ſituation, and a good ſtand for buſineſs, lying on Germantown main-ſtreet, next to Friends Meeting-houſe. Any perſon deſirous of viewing the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to THOMAS ROSE, in Germantown, who will ſhew the ſame.

Second-Month 26, 1776. ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

JOHN STANALAND, STONE-CUTTER, of Roxbury townſhip, Philadelphia county,

PURPOSES ſelling his plantation and Soap-ſtone quarry, about 10 miles from the city, conſiſting of 45 acres of land, between 3 and 4 acres of which are meadow, and a good orchard; alſo a good houſe, kitchen, barn, ſmith's ſhop, and ſpring houſe, all built of ſtone, to be ſold together, or the land and improvements without the ſtone quarry, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Enquire on the premiſes. *Feb.* 28, 1776. ¶

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY *from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nottingham, near the Brick Meeting houſe, on the* 19th *of February, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named John Kennedy, about* 16 *years of age,* 5 *feet* 4 *inches high, brown hair, pitted with the ſmall-pox, the joints of his great toes large, where they join his feet; his cloaths about half-worn, a Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, brown yarn ſtockings, and ſhoes tied with ſtrings. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by*

WILLIAM ROGERS. ¶

NOTICE *is hereby given to the Creditors of William Bouya, and John Vallentine, confined for Debt in the Goal of Burlington, that they be and appear before Daniel Ellis, and Thomas Rodman, Eſquires, two of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County aforeſaid, at the Houſe of Joſeph Haight, in Burlington, on Wedneſday, the* 12th *Day of March next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid Priſoners ſhould not be diſcharged, agreeable to an Act of the Legiſlature, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors.*" Feb. 16, 1776. ¶

[Advertiſements omitted this week will be inſerted in our next.]

PHILADELPHIA.

In COMMITTEE of INSPECTION and OBSERVATION, February 20, 1776.

Whereas the Continental Congreſs did lately reſolve, "That if any perſon ſhould be ſo loſt to all virtue and "regard for this country, as to refuſe to receive the "BILLS of CREDIT emitted by the authority of Con-"greſs, or ſhould obſtruct or diſcourage the currency "thereof, and be convicted by the Committee of the City, "County or Diſtrict, where he ſhould reſide, ſuch per-"ſon ſhould be deemed, publiſhed and treated as an ene-"my of his country, and be precluded from all trade or "intercourſe with the inhabitants of theſe Colonies." And whereas THOMAS ROGERS and JOSEPH SERMON, both of this city, having been charged with a breach of this reſolve, in refuſing to receive the above Bills of Credit in payment, appearing before the Committee for the City and Liberties, acknowledged the truth of the charge, and alledged, in their defence, ſcruples of conſcience thereupon, as being money emitted for the purpoſe of war.

The Committee, purſuant to the truſt repoſed in them, proceeded to conſider the charge and defence, and were of opinion, that if ſuch allegation was true, yet as the Congreſs have made no exception, and as ſuch conduct tends to ſubvert the moſt eſſential rights and liberties of their fellow citizens, and by deſtroying the means of defence, to expoſe their lives and properties to unavoidable ruin, it ought not to be admitted. But it appears by their own acknowledgments, that the above perſons have heretofore received, and do continue to receive Bills of Credit emitted in this and the neighbouring provinces, though frequently iſſued for the purpoſes of war, therefore ſuch objection is not well founded, or the preſent pretence conſiſtent with their former conduct.—This Committee, therefore (the parties having declared they did not mean to appeal to any other Board) do unanimouſly hold up to the world the ſaid THOMAS ROGERS and JOSEPH SERMON, as ENEMIES to their Country, and PRECLUDED from all TRADE or INTERCOURSE with the inhabitants of theſe Colonies.

Ordered that the above be publiſhed.

Extract from the minutes,

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

Cheſter County, February 12, 1776.

IN COMMITTEE.

Reſolved, That Benjamin Brannon, Walter Finney, and John Beaton be and they are hereby appointed to attend the Salt-petre works in Philadelphia, in order to obtain a competent knowledge of the method of making that article, as practiſed there, that they may be qualified to exhibit the Proceſs to ſuch of the inhabitants of this county whoſe public virtue and patriotiſm may lead them to enter into the manufacture of that uſeful and neceſſary commodity. And Caleb Davis, Doctor Kennedy, and William Montgomery are appointed to receive all the Salt-petre that ſhall be made in this county, and alſo pay for the ſame, agreeable to the reſolve of the Committee of Safety.

Reſolved, That each member of this Committee will go through their reſpective townſhips to collect good Blankets for the uſe of Col. Wayne's Battalion, to be delivered in Cheſter to Col. F. Johnſton, who will pay ſuch price for the ſame, on account of the Congreſs, as the ſaid Committee have agreed for with the inhabitants.

Reſolved, That the Inhabitants of Cheſter, Marcus-Hook, and the adjacent neighbourhood, be requeſted immediately to form one Artillery company, to conſiſt of 45 privates, one Captain, a Captain Lieutenant, and a Firſt and Second Lieutenant, and four Serjeants, who will be ſupplied with the neceſſary field pieces, &c. for accommodating the ſame. *By Order of the Committee*,

F. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

To the INHABITANTS *of the North-Weſt Diſtrict of the County of* CHESTER.

PURSUANT to a Reſolve of the Committee of Inſpection for the County of Cheſter, the ſubſcriber having attended at the Manufactory in the City of Philadelphia, and having received all the neceſſary information and inſtructions reſpecting the proceſs of making Salt-petre, hereby gives notice, That he will attend at the houſe of Mr. Johnſon, in Eaſt-Whiteland, on the 1ſt and 2d of March; at the houſe of Mr. Culbertſon, at the Yellow Springs, on the 4th and 5th; at the houſe of Mr. M'Knight, in Weſt-Nantmill, on the 7th and 8th; at the houſe of Mr. Brumback, in Vincent, on the 11th and 12th; at the houſe of Mr. Gibbons, in Weſt-Nantmill, on the 14th and 15th of ſaid month, in order to teach and inſtruct all ſuch perſons as may be influenced by patriotiſm to engage in this laudable undertaking, ſo peculiarly neceſſary and intereſting in the preſent critical juncture; at which ſeveral times and places the proceſs is intended to be ſhewn to all who may pleaſe to attend.

JOHN BEATON.

To the INHABITANTS *of the County of* CHESTER.

PURSUANT to the recommendation of the Committee of Safety for the Province of Pennſylvania, to the Committee of Inſpection for the County of Cheſter, Benjamin Brannan, Walter Finney, and John Beaton were appointed to attend the Salt-petre Manufactory in the City of Philadelphia, in order to perfect themſelves in ſaid art: We having complied therewith, do hereby give notice to all thoſe whoſe public virtue and patriotic ſpirit would excite them to ſuch a valuable and neceſſary undertaking at this criſis of time, that attendance will be given at the houſe of Mrs. Withy, in the Borough of Cheſter, on 1ſt and 2d of March; at the houſe of Mr. Hood, in Oxford, on the 4th and 5th; at the houſe of Mr. Miller, in Birmingham, on the 6th and 7th; at the houſe of Mr. Powel, in Newtown, on the 8th and 9th; at the houſe of Mr. Beſt, in Kennet, on the 12th and 13th; and at the houſe of Walter Finney, in New-London, on the 14th and 15th of ſaid month, in order to teach and inſtruct all perſons who may pleaſe to apply, at the times and places abovementioned.

BENJAMIN BRANNAN,
WALTER FINNEY.

Cheſea Forge, January 20, 1776.

RUN away from his Bail, a certain Richard Harding, born in the Weſt of England, about 5 feet 4 inches high; had on, when he went away, an oldiſh brown cloth coat, with green lining, a red jacket, the buttons on the left ſide of the jacket, old drilling breeches, he is a thick chunky fellow, he had a large ſcar under his left cheek, his noſe large and crooked; he took with him a pitching axe; he may offer to cut cord wood, as he has followed that buſineſs for ſome time paſt at Cheſea Forge, in Weſt New-Jerſey; he left his Bail about three weeks ago. Any perſon that will take and ſecure him, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS reward for their trouble. THOMAS POTTS. ¶

Preſently TO BE LETT, within leſs than eight miles of Philadelphia, and may be entered on the beginning of April,

A WELL ACCOMMODATE PLANTATION, conſiſting of about 140 acres of good plough land, and watered meadow, beſides woodland; the rent is 50l. currency; it has a good houſe of four rooms, garrets and cellar, and all neceſſary out-houſes. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. JOHN ROSS, Merchant, in Philadelphia, at his houſe, in Penn-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, December 5, 1775.

MRS. BRODEAU, from ENGLAND,

TAKES this Method of acquainting her Friends and the Public in general, that ſhe has opened a BOARDING SCHOOL, in Walnut-ſtreet, near the Corner of Fourth-ſtreet, where young LADIES will be genteely boarded, and taught to read and ſpeak the French and Engliſh Language, the Tambour, Embroidery, and every Kind of uſeful and ornamental NEEDLE-WORK.

Mrs. *Brodeau* hopes to prove by her Aſſiduity and Attention to the Morals and Behaviour of thoſe Ladies entruſted to her Care, that ſhe in ſome Meaſure merits the Recommendation ſhe has been favoured with from her native Country.

Any Perſon deſirous of Information concerning the Character and Recommendation of Mrs. *Brodeau*, may apply to either of us, ROBERT MORRIS, B. FRANKLIN.

Firſt-Month 24, 1776.

To be LETT, and may be entered on the firſt day of April,

THE Mill and Plantation, belonging to the eſtate of Daniel Aſhbridge, deceaſed on Poqueſſion Creek, in Bucks county, twelve miles from Philadelphia, the mill is large and built with ſtone, on the tide, within about 100 perches of the river Delaware, where flats or thallops can come up to the mill; there are a good pair of French burs and a good pair of country ſtones, a rolling ſcreen, a fan, 3 bolting reels and hoiſting works, which are all in good repair for carrying on merchant work, and all go by water, a good ſtore-houſe near 60 feet by 20, where ſeveral other mills bring their flour to carry to Philadelphia; there are about 150 acres of land, a houſe, barn, a good cooper's ſhop, good milk-houſe, a good bearing orchard, about 5 acres of bank meadow, and two other meadows and ſome woodland. Any perſon inclinable to rent the ſaid premiſes, may apply to JOHN PAUL, in Lower-Dublin townſhip, near the premiſes, or THOMAS FLETCHER, junior, in Abington townſhip, both in Philadelphia county. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, containing about one acre, whereon is erected a good dwelling-houſe, with a large barn and ſtables, chair-houſe, and other out-houſes, with a well of good water before the door; it is ſituate in Eyres's-town, Northampton townſhip, Burlington county, Weſt New-Jerſey, on the great road leading from Mount-holly to Vincent-town, and about a mile from a navigable landing on Ancocus Creek; it is about 3 miles from Mount-holly, where is a Church, about a mile from a Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe, and two miles from a Quakers Meeting-houſe; it is about 15 miles from Philadelphia; is a pleaſant ſituation, and ſuitable either for a tavern, ſhop, or a tradeſman. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Moore's-town, and ſaid county.

¶ THOMAS GILL.

Philadelphia, Firſt-Month 31, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Captain JOSEPH BROWN, Mariner, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted and paid by MARY BROWN, and JOHN BALDWIN, Adminiſtrat. ¶

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A TWO ſtory brick HOUSE, and LOT of LAND, ſituate on King's-ſtreet, near the Goal, in the Borough of Lancaſter. The lot is 16½ feet in front, and 220 feet deep; on the premiſes is a brick kitchen, and good ſtable; a pump of good water in the yard; there is a frame houſe on the back of the lot, one ſtory high, with a cellar, and a ſpring of water in it. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe or rent the above deſcribed lot and houſes, may have immediate poſſeſſion, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

¶ NICHOLAS WALTER.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1776.

SHIP TIMBER,
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LARGE quantity, conſiſting of riſing timbers, floor timbers and knees; the riſing timbers to be from eight to nine feet long in each arm; the floor timbers from 17 to 19 feet long, to riſe from 20 to 30 inches in 14 feet, and to be left deep in the throat; the knees to be about 5 feet long in the arm and 6 in the body; the whole of the timber to be very large. Any perſon having a quantity of the above articles, may apply to DAVID THOMSON, or FRANCIS GRICE, Ship-carpenters, who will pay ready money for the ſame.

BENJAMIN DAVIES

Has remaining on Hand, at his Store, in Third-ſtreet, 5 Doors below the Bunch of Grapes Tavern,

A QUANTITY of 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. and 8d. NAILS; BRASS, IRON, and SADLERY WARES; STEEL; CARRIAGE BOXES; IRON POTS, and BAKING KETTLES; which he will ſell very low for Caſh. ¶

JOHN FISHER, Bruſhmaker,
Of the Borough of Lancaſter,

BEGS the favour of the public, eſpecially thoſe farmers who are provided with large troops of hogs, to ſave the briſtles, and bring them to the next ſtore or ſhop, if too far from Lancaſter; and the gentlemen ſtore and ſhop-keepers are hereby humbly requeſted to pay for each pound of briſtles (combed) One Shilling Pennſylvania currency. The briſtles may be taken off when ſcalded, and then the wool combed out. The gentlemen ſtore and ſhop-keepers are hereby further humbly requeſted, as patriots, to encourage the ſaving of that uſeful article the briſtles, and not to refuſe any, whether of old or young hogs, brought them for ſale. They ſhall run no riſk, but be very well ſatisfied for their trouble. The ſaid John Fiſher continues to carry on the bruſhmaking buſineſs in all its branches, as formerly; where likewiſe may be had the beſt ſhining black-ball for boots and ſhoes; alſo a quantity of braſs wire fit for wind-wills, and other uſes, for a reaſonable price. Likewiſe hair mill-ſieves, and punch ditto, and wheat riddles of all ſorts and ſizes, tar buckets, cowſkin whips, curry combs, &c. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, at New-Caſtle, on the 19th of Auguſt laſt, a ſervant newly come from Ireland, went under the name of *Brice M'Whenney*, and ſometimes calls himſelf *M'Kenney*, a thick chunky fellow, about 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion and black curled hair; had on ſailor's dreſs, when he went away; it is thought he will pretend to be a deſerter from the regulars, as he is capable of teaching the horſe and foot exerciſe. Any perſon that will ſecure ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN MILES, living in Turbet townſhip, Northumberland county. ¶

Philadelphia, January 25, 1776.

MR. PIKE takes this method of acquainting the public, that he has taken the houſe lately occupied by David Franks, Eſq; in Second-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Coomb's-alley, where he has provided a very large room for the more convenient accommodation of ſuch Gentlemen who chooſe to learn the uſe of the SMALL SWORD.

The uſe of which is taught there every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, from ſix in the morning to two in the afternoon.

Private leſſons on the ſame every afternoon.

He continues to teach young Ladies and Gentlemen in his other branch of buſineſs, as uſual, on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, from eight o'clock in the morning to one.

An evening ſchool for Gentlemen, who have not had an opportunity of learning a PROPER ADDRESS, every evening from five to nine o'clock. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to take notice, that I have put my books, bonds, notes, and papers into the hands of George Campbell, of the city of Philadelphia, Attorney at law, and have impowered him to act for me in ſettling them. I further requeſt they will be ſpeedy in paying to him their reſpective debts, which will prevent their being put in ſuit againſt them. RANDLE MITCHELL.

Trenton Ferry and Plantation.

WHEREON Mr. Renſellear Williams now lives, to be LETT for one or more years, together with the TAVERN, FARM, &c. uſually rented therewith, and to be entered upon the firſt day of March next. Any perſon of proper activity and ſpirit, ſuitable for ſuch a ſituation, and able to give good ſecurity for the rent, ſhall, upon application, receive all due encouragement; none other need apply. For terms, enquire of DANIEL COXE, Eſq; at Trenton, or Doctor REDMAN, in Philadelphia.

FOR SALE,

AN Extraordinary Piece of LAND, ſituate on Alloways-Creek, in Salem County, containing 125 Acres. There is a good Dwelling-houſe, with a Cellar under it, on the Premiſes. For Particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber, living in Dearfield, Cumberland County.

¶ SAMUEL WOOD.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling by WILLIAM *and* THOMAS BRADFORD, *at the London Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia; and likewiſe by* JOHN SPARHAWK, *in Second-ſtreet, near the Meeting*; W. WOODHOUSE, *and* W. TRICKET, *in Front-ſtreet (Price One Shilling only) with allowance to thoſe who take quantities,*

THE NEW EDITION OF
COMMON SENSE:

With Additions and Improvements in the Body of the Work. To which is added an APPENDIX, and an ADDRESS to the People called QUAKERS.

N. B. The Additions which are here given amount to upwards of one Third of any former Editions.

Juſt printed, publiſhed, and now ſelling by
ROBERT BELL, in Third-ſtreet,
Price one Shilling ONLY, *with allowance to thoſe who buy quantities,*

Large Additions to COMMON SENSE;

Addreſſed to the Inhabitants of America, on the following intereſting Subjects.

I. The American Patriot's Prayer.
II. American Independency defended, by Candidus.
III. The Propriety of Independency, by Demophilus.
The dread of Tyrants, and the ſole reſource
Of thoſe that under grim oppreſſion groan. *Thomſon.*
IV. A Review of the American conteſt, with ſome ſtrictures on the King's ſpeech; addreſſed to all parents in the Thirteen United Colonies, by a Friend to Poſterity and Mankind.
V. Letter to Lord Dartmouth, by an Engliſh American.
VI. Obſervations on Lord North's Conciliatory Plan, by Sincerus.

To which is added, and GIVEN, An Appendix to Common Senſe, together with an Addreſs to the people called Quakers, on their Teſtimony concerning Kings and Government, and the preſent Commotions in AMERICA.

JOHN SHIELDS, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

HAVING ſold off the principal part of his GOODS, propoſes to cloſe his ſales as quick as poſſible, by diſpoſing of the remainder on very low terms, for caſh; which conſiſt of the following articles, viz. Calimancoes, durants and tammies, of various colours; camblets and ſhaloons; black breeches patterns; ſtriped perſians and ſilk moreens; black India luteſtrings and ſattins; mohair, ſilk and hair and ſcarf twiſt; a neat aſſortment of flat, faſhionable death-head buttons; a few pieces of ſpotted and flowered lawns; ladies crooked and crambo horn combs; cambrick in patches; Mancheſter white filletting tape; quality bindings; wafers in pounds; Cape May boys and mens mittens; blue, blue grey, and coloured broadcloths; a large aſſortment of plain, figured, ſilvered, and black ribbons; cinnamon, cloves and mace, &c. &c.

N. B. The ſaid SHIELDS takes this opportunity of requeſting all thoſe indebted to him, both in town and country, to make ſpeedy payment, otherwiſe he will be under the neceſſity of putting their accounts in ſuit. 4 W.

To be SOLD or LETT, on reaſonable Terms,
By *DANIEL WILLIAMS*,
In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near the State-Houſe,

SEVERAL Tracts of good rich LAND, in Northumberland county, on the Waters of Middle-creek, near a good ſettlement of induſtrious Germans, and ſeveral Tracts on the Waters of Jack's-creek and Kiſhicoquillas, alſo near good ſettlements.

Alſo to be LETT, on eaſy low Terms,

Several TRACTS of very good rich LAND, in Lancaſter county, on the Waters of Wiſkeniſkey, about 18 miles from Saſquehanna, and about 20 from Lebanon town, near Tuipahocken ſettlements; the land is well watered, and plenty of rich bottoms for meadows, very ſuitable for induſtrious perſons that underſtand farming, grazing, and dealing in cattle; ſuch perſons may meet with encouragement and aſſiſtance, by applying to ſaid

DANIEL WILLIAMS.

N. B. A Millwright, and other Workmen, are wanted, to build log-houſes, &c. on the premiſes. 7 w.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,
POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1776.
ALSO,
THE POCKET ALMANACK FOR
THE YEAR 1776.

Lower-Merion, Philadelphia County, December 19, 1775.

STOLEN laſt night, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, A BAY MARE, about 11 years old, near 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſhod before, a natural pacer, no brand or ear-mark. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, if that I get her again, and ſecures the thief, ſhall have THREE POUNDS, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the mare only. The perſon ſuſpected of ſtealing ſaid mare is a young man that ſquints, and had on a blue coat, red jacket, leather breeches, white ſtockings, and a red ſurtout. ¶ STEPHEN GOODMAN.

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